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M.J.S.
GOOD FRUIT

1913

AND

HOW TO GROW IT

NORTHERN SPY

TOLMAN

STAR

1920

COLLINS

JONATHAN

KING

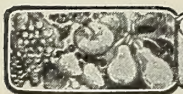
WALBRIDGE

YORK IMPERIAL

BALDWIN

R. I. GREENING

REILLY BROS. NURSERIES



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



Brooks, W. Va., Apr. 19, 1911.

I received my fruit trees in good shape to-day.
H. D. Fox.

Weissport, Pa., May 7, 1912.

Trees arrived all O. K., and am well pleased by their appearance. You may rest assured that you will get the cream of my trade in the future. Would further say that I bought through an agent this spring, 100 fruit trees, paying twice your price. Your trees are comparing favorably to his trees.
SOLOMON SCHLANCH.

P. S.—It is too late in the season, or I would put in another order at once.

West Boxford, Mass., May 7, 1912.

Nursery stock reached me in fine condition, am much pleased with it. Many thanks for your grape vine.
HAROLD D. FOSTER.

Bridgeville, Pa., Jan. 11, 1912.

The order of fruit trees I received from you last spring was fine, I was well pleased with them. I thank you for your fine present of Plum trees. Any fruit trees I want hereafter will be from Reilly Bros.
A. J. PHILIPS.

Shelby, Mich., Apr. 18, 1912.

Received my trees the 17th of April, they are nice trees. Am well satisfied.
C. W. BOWERS.

Basking Ridge, N. J., Apr. 19, 1912.

Trees received on this morning's freight. Find them all O. K. Hope to be able to send you another order next Spring.
T. B. SNABLE.

Chelmsford, Mass., Apr. 15, 1912.

Your trees were received here Friday last, and they are all set out now. The number and labels were same as my order. I was much pleased with the Plum, Pear and Cherry trees, for the price paid. There were some McIntosh Red and a few other kinds of apples which were smaller trees than I expected, but as they had good roots perhaps they will make good trees. I appreciate your early shipment, and will speak a good word for you when I can.
F. W. DERBYSHIRE.

Dell Roy, Ohio, Apr. 22, 1912.

Trees came all right and in good shape, I am well pleased with the trees, will send another order later, think others will send.
J. B. DAVIS.

Kent, Ohio, May 19, 1912.

I received my order of trees and plants in fine condition and I am really pleased to get such nice stock. I am sorry that I did not order 4 Bartlett Pears and 2 Early Sweet Pears. I have 200 Kieffer Pears.
R. S. LOVELL.

Concord, N. H., June 10, 1912.

Received my trees a few days ago. They were the finest lot of trees I ever bought for the money. The finest Dwarf Pear trees I ever saw for twice the money. I hope to be able to give you an order next year. If I can get my neighbors to send with me I shall be most happy to do so, they can look at my trees and see for themselves just what they are.
E. A. BROOKINGS.

Duquesne, Pa., May 13, 1912.

Received stock you shipped sometime ago in a first class condition. I also wish to thank you for the two extra grape vines you sent me. I will order a good many more trees from you next Spring. I will recommend you to others, as I know your goods cannot be beaten.
JOHN AXELSON.

Baskett, Ky., Apr. 15, 1912.

Received fruit trees in good shape and I am very well pleased. The trees are larger and nicer than the ones I bought from an agent for 50c.
WM. F. WELLS.

Cumberland, Md., May 1, 1912.

I received the fruit trees and found them O. K.; they were set out the next day after receiving them with the best of care, the ground being sub-soiled under every tree with dynamite. Please ship the second order of Strawberries and Currants as soon as possible. Thanking you very much for your promptness and remarkable low price on such goods, I am,
J. W. STICKLEY.

Francestown, N. H., May 20, 1912.

I was delighted to receive the trees and Rasp. plants Saturday night. Thank you very much for the Cherry tree. Have them all set out and if the season is favorable shall expect to make them all live.
MRS. J. W. CARSON.

Robeson, Pa., Apr. 9, 1912.

I received my trees on the 8th of April, and found them in good condition and they look very hardy. I am pleased very much with them, and if I need some trees again I want your trees.
FRANK O. MILLER.

Wallkill, N. Y., Apr. 27, 1912.

The trees arrived on Thursday, in good shape, and I am very much pleased with them. Kindly accept my thanks for the extra Cherry trees.
CHAS. MACK.

Prattsburg, N. Y., May 3, 1912.

I received your trees May 1st, they were all in fine shape and nice trees.
GUY L. WRAIGHT.

Red Creek, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1912.

I received your collection of trees and will say that I am very much pleased and everything is very satisfactory. I intend to set more orchard and will deal with you in the future.
WM. P. BARBOR.

Slatington, Pa., Jan 10, 1912.

I can cheerfully recommend your trees to anybody that wants to plant fine young trees, and that are surely worth planting. The trees that I received from you are growing very nicely. I have some trees that have grown fully from 15-18 inches in height, last Summer from the time I planted until Fall, and I feel very proud of them. I am going to send you another order next Spring, and I want you to send me fine young trees. I have already recommended your trees to a lot of my neighbors and friends and have shown some of those agents trees that they cannot match.
JAMES M. KERN.

Union, Me., Nov. 17, 1912.

The trees arrived in fine condition, was very pleased to get them. Thanking you for past favors, I am,
E. G. NERRY.

Reilly Bros. Nurseries, Dansville N.Y.

Catskill, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1912.

The trees I received from you as per my order, arrived in apple pie order. I wish to thank you for your kind attention also for the fine grade of stock you sent me. Trusting I may be of some service to you in the future, I am,

ALBERTUS VANHOESSEN.

Belle Vernon, Pa., Jan. 23, 1912.

I have intended to write you about the order of trees I received from you last Spring. They were as fine as I ever saw and they all lived and made a growth of from 2 to 4 ft. I want to send you another order this Spring.

H. B. CUNNINGHAM.

Reading, Mass., May 16, 1912.

The trees which I wrote you about arrived on Monday, and seem to be in very good condition notwithstanding the length of time it took to get them here. The trees are nice and stocky and we are pleased with them.

E. L. BUCKMINSTER.

Berwick, Me., May 7, 1912.

I received those trees all right and in better condition than when we order from Agents; you will receive an order from me next Spring.

MRS. C. A. MORRILE.

Allendale, N. J., Apr. 13, 1912.

The Cherry trees arrived in fine condition and am more than pleased with them, am only sorry I did not order more.

P. E. VANRIPER.

Belleville, Mich., Apr. 22, 1911.

I'm more than glad to tell you the trees have just arrived, and in good condition—all O. K.

OLIVER ATYEO.

Brooks, W. Va., Apr. 22, 1911.

I received my trees to-day, they were far beyond my expectation in size. I can highly recommend your trees to others as your trees were cheaper than any Nurseries I every ordered from.

H. D. FOX.

Woodville, Mass., May 8, 1912.

I received my apple trees in splendid shape and I am more than pleased with them.

WILBUR WARD.

Crystal Lake, N. J., May 10, 1911.

Trees arrived all safe and in fine condition. Thanks. Hope to give you an order in the near future.

MRS. H. J. STORMS.

Cardiff, N. Y., May 11, 1911.

I received the Cherry trees yesterday. They are nice, large ones. I am pleased with them. I thank you for the extra Plum trees.

JAMES FLEMING.

Stony Brook, N. Y., July 24, 1911.

I should of written you before, but I have been so busy until now. I was surprised when I opened the box of trees I received from you, I expected to see small trees, but they were the finest trees I ever bought, and if I had of known about your Nursery last Fall I should of given you a large order, as I had already bought 800 trees from other Nurseries.

WILBUR J. WOOD.

Farmington, Ohio, Apr. 7, 1911.

Received the Cherry trees in good condition, March 31.

H. L. DIBBLE.

Hart, Mich., Apr. 28, 1911.

Trees received to-day, all seem to be in good condition. Everyone who sees the Cherry trees are very much pleased and would like some themselves.

I. L. JOCKETT.

So. Bethlehem, Pa., Apr. 17, 1912.

Trees arrived in fine condition. I am well satisfied with the trees, and every one who has seen them pronounces them fine. Trees are larger and finer than I expected.

REUBEN R. WEIDNER.

Rock Falls, Ill., May 6, 1911.

Your box of trees arrived in good condition, I was well satisfied. Thanks for the favor extended.

AMOS REEVES.

Port Jefferson Sta., N. Y., May 8, 1911.

The trees arrived on Saturday in very good shape. I want to say that I was very much pleased with them. Those Cherry trees were very fine. I will take pleasure in recommending your goods to my neighbors. I showed your catalogue to Mr. Dayton, the purchasing agent for the Farmers' Club, and I find that your stock and terms was so satisfactory he purchased for the Club from you, and I know he was well pleased with the stock also.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

Sawyer, Wis., May 15, 1911.

I received my trees to-day and they were in fine condition, and must say I am surprised to find such nice trees for that price. They are really nicer and better than the 25c. trees they are selling here, and I think I will be able to get up a club next Spring of \$100. I want to thank you for your generous gift of Plums. I also want to thank you once more for sending me such nice trees and present.

EUGENE BARNARD.

Maple City, Mich., May 15, 1911.

The box of trees I ordered of you arrived May 12, found same in good condition, and about the finest lot of trees shipped in here this Spring. The neighbors were all down to take a look at the trees and pronounced them a fine lot of trees, had to let a few go out of my own order to keep them in good humor. Thanking you for a square deal, I remain,

A. E. HILTON.

Norwich, N. Y., June 24, 1911.

I received sometime ago a shipment of something over a hundred trees from you which came in good condition and just as ordered in every way. I thought perhaps you would like to know that out of 90 Cherries which I planted myself every one has lived and most of them have a new growth since being set of 1-8 in. I find your price extremely reasonable. A neighbor bought a collection of seven trees for \$5.50 from Agent, your catalogue listed same for less than a dollar, at same time the agent admitted that my trees were as good or better than his.

LYNN PHILLIPS.

Enfield, N. H., May 22, 1911.

The shipment of trees received about a week ago, please accept thanks for the extras. I have planted some 3,000, or a little better of trees in the last ten years and will say that when I consider all points, quality, price, etc., the lot of trees just received from you are the best I ever planted.

FORREST L. COLBY.



Books Which Should be in the Home of Every Farmer and Fruit Grower in America

Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture

By E. V. Wilcox and C. B. Smith. A Compendium of Agricultural Science and Practice on Farm, Orchard and Garden Crops, the Feeding and Fattening and Diseases of Farm Animals, Dairy Farming, and Poultry in the United States and Canada. This is a new, practical, concise and complete presentation of the whole subject of agriculture in its broadest sense. The information contained in this volume is based on the best experimental evidence, practical and scientific, of the past twenty years in America, and whatever help European work affords. Every bit of this vast mass of new and useful information is authoritative, practical and easily found, and no effort has been spared to include all desirable details. There are between 6,000 and 7,000 topics covered in these references; it contains about 700 royal 8vo pages, and nearly 500 superb half-tone and other original illustrations, making the most perfect Cyclopedia of Agriculture ever attempted. Handsomely bound in cloth.....\$3.50
Half morocco, very sumptuous, postpaid.....\$4.50

Gardening for Profit

By Peter Henderson. The standard work on market and family gardening. The successful experience of the author for more than thirty years, and his willingness to tell, as he does in this work, the secret of his success for the benefit of others, enables him to give most valuable information. The book is profusely illustrated. 376 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$1.50

American Fruit Culturist

By John J. Thomas. Containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all the fruits adapted to the United States. Twentieth: thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition by Wm. H. S. Wood. This new edition makes the work practically almost a new book, containing everything pertaining to large and small fruits as well as sub-tropical and tropical fruits. Richly illustrated by nearly 800 engravings. 758 pages. 12mo. Net.....\$2.50

The American Apple Orchard

By F. A. Waugh. This work is the result of actual experience and observance of a practical man. It is what everyone interested in apples has been looking for. For many years past there has been a strong and increasing demand for a practical book on apple culture. While there are many books on this subject, they are not sufficiently definite and explicit for the ordinary reader, and some of them are greatly out of date. Illustrated. 5x7 in. 226 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.00

Making Horticulture Pay

By M. G. Kains. The editor has drawn freely upon the actual experiences of actual farmers and farmers' wives so the readers may feel that the cases presented are largely similar to their own. After a brief introduction, which points out why and how farmers should enjoy the goodly fruits of the earth, there is a simple, concise but adequate discussion of soils and their care, fertilizers and fertilizing, water and its control, and the function of cultivation. Illustrated. 5x7 in. 288 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.50.

Plums and Plum Culture

By Prof. F. A. Waugh. A complete manual

on all known varieties of plums and their successful management. Plum culture is one of the most complicated of fruit specialties, and Prof. Waugh is one of the best known of the specialists, and this work represents in an unusual degree the original discoveries of the author. Illustrated. 391 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. \$1.50

Fruit Harvesting, Storing and Marketing

By F. A. Waugh. A practical guide to the picking, storing, shipping and marketing of fruit. The principal subjects covered are the fruit market, fruit picking, sorting and packing, fruit storage, evaporating, canning, statistics of the fruit trade, fruit package laws, commission dealers and dealing, cold storage, etc. Illustrated 232 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$1.00

The Fruit Garden

By P. Barry. A standard work on fruit and fruit trees, the author having had over thirty years' practical experience at the head of one of the largest nurseries in this country. Illustrated. 516 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$1.50.

Pear Culture for Profit

By P. T. Quinn, practical horticulturist. Teaching how to raise pears intelligently, and with the best results, how to find out the character of the soil, the best methods of preparing it, the best varieties to select under existing conditions, the best modes of planting, pruning, fertilizing, grafting and utilizing the ground before the trees come into bearing, and, finally, of gathering and packing for market. Illustrated. 136 page. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$1.00

Field Notes on Apple Culture

By Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr. A most useful and thoroughly practical book for orchardists. Illustrated. 90 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.75

The Practical Fruit Grower

By S. T. Maynard. Just what the beginner needs and the successful fruit man practices. Illustrated. 128 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth...\$0.50

Hedges, Windbreaks, Shelters and Live Fences

By E. P. Powell. A treatise on the planting, growth and management of hedge plants for country and suburban homes. It gives accurate directions concerning hedges; how to plant and how to treat them; and especially concerning windbreaks and shelters. It includes the whole art of making a delightful home, giving directions for nooks and balconies, for bird culture and for human comfort. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

Landscape Gardening

By F. A. Waugh, professor of horticulture and landscape gardening in the Massachusetts agricultural college, formerly of the University of Vermont. A treatise on the general principles of governing outdoor art; with sundry suggestions for their application in the commoner problem of gardening. Illustrated. 152 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

The Landscape Beautiful

By F. A. Waugh. In these seventeen chapters, or essays, as the author calls them, he presents a delightful study of the landscape in all its phases—historical, poetic, literary, artistic, practical, landscape gardening, etc. 336 pages. 6¼x8¼ inches. Price, net.....\$2.00

To our Patrons

It is with a sense of pride and thanksgiving that we look back upon our last year's achievements and we wish to extend our hearty thanks to our many friends and customers for the hundreds of letters we have received praising our way of doing business, and the trees we send out. We wish also to thank our friends for their hearty co-operation in helping us to get orders by sending us lists of the fruit growers in their section and the way they praised **Reilly's Trees** to their friends and neighbors, thus securing for us hundreds of orders which we would not have otherwise received, and building up our already world-wide reputation in places where it would be impossible for us to reach. We will assure our customers that the same care will be exercised in the selection of trees, grading, packing and shipping as has been given these details in the past.

This has been an ideal growing year with us and we have some of the finest blocks of 1 and 2 year Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum and Quince we have ever grown; long fibrous roots and hardy well-matured trees for which **Reilly's Trees** are noted.

Last year was one of the greatest years in the history of our Nurseries. We had over **One Million Fruit Trees** alone to dispose of, three times the amount we sold the year before. We were all sold out long before Spring, and were compelled to turn down hundreds of orders.

Co-Operation We lay this wonderful achievement of success to the hearty co-operation we received from our customers. We have had to work against the agents, who have tried every means in their power to blacken our reputation; we have had to work against the catalogue firms, who have tried to beat our prices and who have been delivering the cheapest trees they could buy. We have always tried to do a good straight honest business and deliver to our customers the best trees money could produce direct from our Nurseries at the lowest possible cost and we are more than pleased to know that our work has not been in vain, that it has been appreciated and that our customers are working with us. If You have never dealt with us all we ask is that you give us a trial order.

We budded 120,000 Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry this summer for some of the largest Fruit Growers in the country, these trees were all sold before the stock was planted and are to be delivered in the Fall 1912 at 1-year olds. For one Fruit Grower here in New York State we budded 4000 Northern Spy, for another in Oregon we budded 7000 Bartlett Pear and so on. These men who stand to loose a fortune, if the stock is poor, diseased or varieties not true to name is not trusting all this to the Agents with their high priced "Pedigree Stock" who have no responsibility back of them nor to the cheap Catalog Firms that try to compete with our prices. **They buy their trees from a good reliable grower.** YOU cannot afford to take chances. Here are a few of our advantages.

Dansville, N. Y., and the surrounding territory in the Genesee Valley where our Nurseries are located, has long been acknowledged by fruit growers and authorities in general to be the finest section of the United States in which to propagate and grow fruit trees. Our soil is peculiarly adapted for the production of high grade stock, yielding abundant nourishment but not forcing growth as is the case in many sections of the West and South.

Our Location

Our climate, too, is best suited to make nursery stock sturdy and strong. Our cold, but not too severe winters, harden the fibers of the wood in a way that is impossible in milder or more even temperatures. The stock grown in our nurseries is therefore all solid and firm textured with an abundance of fibrous roots so necessary in transplanting. Our patrons therefore have greater assurance of a successful planting than those who plant trees that have, because of climatic and soil conditions, made a more rapid but spongy growth.

We have this year over 2,000,000 Fruit Trees besides our Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, and Small Fruits to offer to our customers. This has been an ideal growing year and our blocks are extra fine.

Our Trees

We give our personal time and attention to the budding of our nursery stock, using care and precaution that could not be expected of even the most faithful employees.

In the introduction of new and profitable varieties of fruit, and in the acquisition of valuable ornamentals, we aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste. While we accept, with pleasure, everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard all that prove worthless.

The trees we deliver to our customers are grown in our nurseries here at Dansville and are good, clean, healthy grade, fresh dug, true to name and free from scale, insects or disease of any kind.

San Jose scale has never been found at Dansville, nor for many miles around. Constant vigilance is essential and we welcome the visits of State Inspectors, knowing that the faithful performance of their duty assures the protection of our patrons and our success.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



Dansville Nurseries Free From San Jose Scale

New York Inspector Barden unreservedly declares that Dansville is the only nursery centre of any important size that is entirely free from San Jose Scale; this fact is not generally known. Mr. Barden believes that Dansville trees are worth five cents each more than the market price, as the reputation of Dansville Nurseries for freedom from San Jose Scale and general vigor of its trees and plants is worth many thousands of dollars to the planter who buys Dansville trees.—*Dansville Advertiser*.

\$100 Reward

We have never had San Jose Scale in or around our Nurseries. We will pay any party \$100 finding San Jose Scale dead or alive on any trees in our Nurseries.

Our Method—Selling trees direct to you, the planter, not only saves you from 10 to 30 cents on every tree, but enables you to secure trees that are **fresh dug, free from disease** and varieties that are **true to name**.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee our trees to be free from **San Jose Scale**.

We guarantee our trees to reach customers in good condition.

We guarantee our trees to be true to name. While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we agree to replace on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labelled and it is hereby mutually agreed that our replacing it or offering to replace shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

We want to say right here if you can't get trees true to name from the grower—the man who delivers them direct to you from the Nursery—we don't see how trees can be true to name bought from Agents and Dealers. These trees are handled over four or five times and the man who grows the trees does not take pains to keep his varieties true to name. We take every precaution to keep our varieties true by staking every row of trees with the name of the variety and keeping a chart in our office with a diagram of each block of trees with the number of rows to each variety. Our scions for budding are all cut by our Mr. Thomas Reilly, a graduate of Cornell University.

How to Order

Warning. Some of our oldest customers delayed ordering until late last year and we were compelled to refuse their orders as we were sold out. **Don't delay this year—send in your order now.** If you have not got the money for the full amount, send part, say one-fourth cash, just enough to show that you mean business and we will hold your order for you but **don't delay, send in your order.** As a special inducement to our customers to get their orders in early we are making the following **Special Offer** for the months of December and January.

On all **cash orders** received before January 31, 1913 we will give you in trade 10 cents for every dollar received during these two months, of our selection. You also get 5 per cent cash discount as per below. You get \$1.10 worth of stock for 95 cents.

Discount—On all cash orders received before March 1, **five per cent discount.** On all cash orders received after March 1, **three per cent discount.** No discount allowed on any but cash orders.

Terms—Cash with order, except in large orders when satisfactory reference is given, and then the order must be accompanied by one-fourth cash.

C. O. D. Orders—We will ship stock C. O. D., providing one-fourth cash accompanies order.

Remittance—Should be made by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or your own personal check.

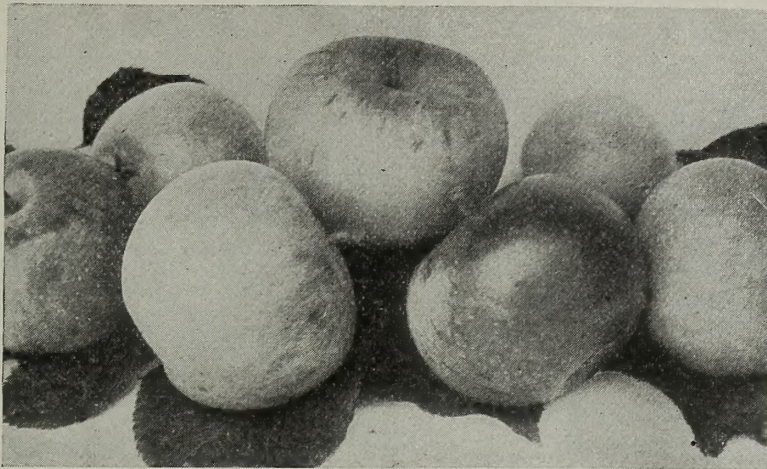
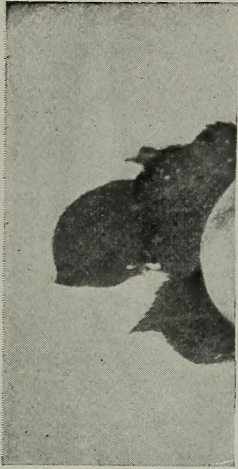
In Ordering—Use the enclosed order blank and give full shipping directions. If Post Office address is different from railroad station be sure to give both.

Rates—We allow ten rates on lots of five or more of the same variety and hundred rates on lots of 50 or more of the same kind, provided that the lot is composed of not less than 10 of any one variety. Lots composed of less than ten of a variety will be charged at ten rates and lots less than five of a variety at single rates. Different kinds such as 30 apple and 20 plum cannot be taken together so as to make hundred rates. The lot must be of one kind as 50 apple or 50 plum.

Club Orders

Get up a Club Order among your neighbors and friends. We will give you for your time and trouble a 3 per cent discount on whole orders sent in. For a very little trouble you can very easily pay for your own order and help your friends to get trees for perhaps one-half of what they have been paying.

We will be glad to send extra Catalogues, Order Sheets, and Envelopes to help you get up a Club Order.



Apples

Our Eastern Farmers are just beginning to realize the immense profit to be derived from a well kept apple orchard. There are thousands and thousands of acres of land in our Eastern States on which just as much money can be made to an acre with fruit as is now made in Hood River, Oregon, and other western fruit sections, where bearing orchards are being sold for from \$2000 to \$6000 per acre. The soil, air, sunshine, rain, winters and summers are practically the same; Eastern markets are 3000 miles nearer; Eastern-grown apples have a richer, higher and better flavor than the western apples; they do not have quite as high a color, but that is a small item.

Apples for Profit

It is a known fact that if Eastern Growers would organize (which they are doing now) and grade their fruit the same as the Western Fruit Grower, the Eastern Apples would bring just as good prices, and in time, when the people begin to realize the great difference between the quality of the two, will bring better prices, the Eastern Apples being far superior in quality. This organizing of the Eastern Fruit Growers is a matter of but a short time.

Apples will do well planted on most any kind of soil; rocky hills too steep for other crops will raise the finest kind of fruit. Take your field where you raise your best crops, plant it to an apple orchard and it will bring you ten times your profit. A yield of \$2000 per acre net is a common occurrence to those who take good care of their apple orchards. The favorable conditions of a good apple orchard are not in any particular kind of soil, climate or rains, but it is the man who takes good care of his young trees, by fertilizing and spraying, regardless of location that makes the apple orchard a young gold mine.

Where to Plant

Most people make the mistake of planting too many varieties. When the buyer comes around he will tell you you have not enough of any one variety to bother with. Confine your list to not more than five varieties—the varieties that seem to do the best in your locality.

Varieties

Among the best commercial varieties we might mention Ben Davis, Gano, Baldwin, Northern Spy, York Imperial, Stark, King, Grimes Golden, Jonathan. Agents will try and pawn off new varieties on you, telling you this new variety is an immense grower, bears enormous crops, and fruit sells for double the price of other varieties. When the Agent begins to talk this way, laugh at him and stick to your old varieties and you will be money in. Don't experiment, let your State Experimental Station do this—that is what you pay them for.

The Success of your Apple Orchard depends on your getting good, clean, healthy, young trees, free from disease, and varieties that are true to name. **Your success or failure depends upon the man or firm you buy your trees from.** Why trust all this to unscrupulous parties who are not responsible and do not care what kind of trees they deliver.

The Best

Trees to Plant

You spend hundreds of dollars bringing a young orchard into bearing, why take chances on this stock being worthless, after spending all this money.

Reilly Bros. Apple Trees have the reputation of being clean, straight, healthy, free from disease, and strictly true to name. We budded, this year, 14,000 Northern Spy for one of the largest Fruit Growers in New York State, all to be cleared off next Fall at 1-year old. For another large Fruit Grower in Michigan we are growing 7,000 Gano, and so on. This year we budded 90,000 Apple Stock of their selection of varieties for some of the largest Fruit Growers in the Country. The trees are sold before the stock is budded.

Why do these big Fruit Growers pick out Reilly Bros. to grow their Apples when there are hundreds of Nurserymen and Agents in their own vicinity? There's a reason.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



Reilly Bros. Trees are clean, healthy, free from disease and their varieties are true to name. These Fruit Growers are investing thousands of dollars and should they receive diseased trees or trees that are not true to name they stand to lose a whole lot of money. These men are not risking a fortune on every harum-scarum that gets out a catalog, buying his trees here, there and everywhere at the lowest possible figure, to fill his orders. Neither are they taking any chances with Agents who claim to be representing the greatest firms in the country and charging high prices for their "Pedigree Stock" as they call it. He buys from a firm he can depend upon. Why should **you** take chances?

Our Apple trees are all budded or grafted on whole roots of Imported French Seedlings. Our selection for Orchard planting would be the 2 year, 5 to 6 feet Grade or the 1 year No. 1 Grade.

Price on all Varieties of Apple

For Light Grade 2 Year See Page 10

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Extra	2 and 3 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	26c	\$2.50	\$20.50
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	19c	2.00	17.00
1 Year No. 1			4 to 5 Feet	15c	1.50	14.00
1 Year No. 2			3 to 4 Feet	12c	1.10	10.00

Summer Apples

Early Harvest—Medium to large, white flesh, tender and sub-acid, ripens in July, but may be used for cooking earlier. Tree erect, moderate in growth and quite productive.

Golden Sweet—A large, yellow apple, very sweet and good. A strong grower and good bearer. August and September.

Red Astrachan—This hardy early variety is well known. Always demands a ready market.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a compact grower and abundant bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent—A particularly desirable and beautiful sort that usually bears the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruits of medium size, round-ovate, pale waxen yellow when fully ripe, pleasantly acid, tender and good, ripening in July and August, before Early Harvest. Free-growing and fruitful.

Autumn Apples

Alexander—A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, and a rather light bearer. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—This best known of the Russian Apples, is also the handsomest and most valuable, succeeding even in the Northwest, where most of the varieties fail, and yielding well in all sections. The fruit is large, rounded, striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of the best quality for cooking and esteemed by many for the dessert. The tree bears young and abundantly. August and September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, melting, and delicious. One of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market. A good baking apple. October to December.

Gravenstein—A very large, striped, roundish apple of the finest quality. Tree erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.

Maiden's Blush—Large, flat, pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant but not high flavored. Tree an erect grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. Sept. and Oct.

Wealthy—Medium size, roundish; skin smooth and of dark red color. Flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy. A variety of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. October.



Showing the vigorous healthy growth of 2-Year Apple Trees in Reilly Bros. Nurseries



A Block of 200,000 1-year Apple—Showing old method of digging trees with spades.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a rapid, upright grower. October and November.

Winter Apples

Baldwin—Large, roundish, skin deep red, flesh juicy, crisp and sub-acid. This well known variety is the best commercial apple in New England, New York and Michigan.

Ben Davis—A large handsome, showy apple of good quality. A very late keeper. The market men like to handle this variety on account of its wonderful shipping qualities. Tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer.

Improved Ben Davis—This variety has made a very good showing in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. It has a much better flavor than the Ben Davis and is of a darker red color. It is classed as one of the best commercial apples for the Eastern growers.

Golden Russet—Medium to large size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy, and high flavored; hardy, bears well. November.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very good to best. Grown in South and Southwest. January to April.

Gano—An apple with a very great future. A fine commercial sort. Very hardy. A half brother to Ben Davis, though of better quality. Very richly colored, uniform in size; keeps until March; rapid grower, fruit very handsome, flesh pale yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. Large, good marketing and keeping.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; great bearer. One of the best. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; very productive.

One of the best for either table or market. November to March.

King (King of Tompkins Co.)—One of the largest red winter apples. It is of extraordinary size, beautiful in color, attractive and always brings the highest market price. As a rule it is hard for the commissioners to get enough of this grand apple to supply the demand. Its size, beauty and good flavor makes it in great demand. Tree a strong grower and very productive.

McIntosh Red—A Canadian Apple, keeps long, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. Fruit tender, juicy and sub-acid. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops. McIntosh Red is the Apple now making Montana's Bitter Root Valley famous. There, as well as in New England, New York and Michigan, its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good.

Northwestern Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin, an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish yellow, good quality. It is claimed to keep well into June. Tree is quite hardy, and will probably succeed nearly as far north as the Wealthy. Very promising.

Northern Spy—Large striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, and retains its freshness of appearance and flavor till June.

Pewaukee—Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. It is like Oldenburg in hardiness. Tree is healthy and long-lived, comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper, often yielding heavy crops of fruit annually. It is



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



especially valuable for sections where hardiness and productiveness are the chief objects. November to May.

Rome Beauty—Keeps in good condition till May and June. Large, round, mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality away above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with dark and light red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Smokehouse—September to November. Medium to large; splashed with red; firm, crisp, juicy and rich. Tree spreading and quick grower, but very crooked.

Spitzenburg—In certain sections of the East where other standard sorts will not thrive, this sort makes apple-growing profitable. Standard in the West. Medium-sized, round, almost all-over red, firm, crisp sub-acid, slightly aromatic. Spitzenburg cannot be beat when grown under conditions it prefers. Be sure you are in the right location, then do not hesitate to plant it in any amount, for home or commercial use.

Stayman's Wine Sap—Tree vigorous, hardy, spreading. An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, round, approaching conic; skin smooth, greenish yellow, splashed and striped with red and purple; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid, aromatic, quality best. Splendid late keeper.

Tolman's Sweet—Tree hardy and strong grower, fruit medium, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth yellow. Flavor sweet, rich. Flesh yellow, firm. Used for baking and dessert.

Rhode Island Greening—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid but excellent for dessert and cooking. Keeps well until April.

Seek-No-Further—Medium to large; dull red color; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. November to February.

Wagener—Medium to large size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree a good grower, and very productive.

Walbridge—Fruit red, striped; very attractive when well colored; good for culinary purposes. This variety has been planted to considerable extent in Wisconsin, Iowa and adjacent

portions of the Mississippi Valley. In orchards it is moderately vigorous, comes into bearing rather young and yields heavy annual crops.

Wolf River—Fruit is very large, some specimens weighing 27 ounces; round, flattened, conical, highly colored. An excellent cooking apple. September to December.

Winter Banana Apple—An excellent variety, which has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates; its wonderful productiveness will bring quicker and larger returns than any other apple in the orchard. The fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. Surpasses in aromatic taste the choicest pear, plum, apricot, peach, cherry or any other fruit grown. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Tree a very strong grower and will grow to be a tree of immense size; suitable for lawn or shade tree, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts. It brings top notch prices in our Eastern markets.

York Imperial—Here is one of the finest large red winter apples for Eastern and Southern planters. Tree is a thrifty, vigorous grower and a regular annual bearer. Comes into bearing very early. Fruit is large size, good flavor, and commands a good price. This is the leading variety for Pennsylvania.

We also grow the following varieties:

AMERICAN BLUSH, ARKANSAS BLACK, BARLEY SWEET, BAXTER, BLUE PEARMAIN, BOIKEN, DELICIOUS, FALLAWATER, GILLIFLOWER, MANN, OPALESCENT, PECK PLEASANT, RAMBO, RED CANADA, SMITH CIDER, SUTTON BEAUTY, TWENTY OUNCE, WALKER BEAUTY, WILLOW TWIG, YELLOW BELL.

Crab Apples

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Transcendent—Medium to large; roundish, oblong; golden yellow with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; flesh yellow; crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable; perfectly hardy; young and abundant bearer. September and October.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage. Ripens latter part of August.

Apple Tree Collection Special Bargain in Apple Trees

25 Trees of any one variety given below **\$2.40.**

100 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below **\$8.80.**

All Fine Two-Year Trees 3½ to 5 feet.

Red Astrachan
Sutton Beauty
Stark
Wine Sap
Wagener
Yellow Transparent
Jonathan
Wolf River

Winter Banana
Northern Spy
Pewaukee
McIntosh Red
York Imperial
Tolman Sweet
Bismark
Hubbardston Nonsuch

Gano
Baldwin
Wealthy
R. I. Greening
Duchess
Ben Davis
N. W. Greening
M. B. Twig
King

Boxing, Packing and Delivering at Freight or Express Office Free of Charge.



AN ORCHARD OF EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY TREES

Cherries

The Cherry does best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do well on most any kind of soil unless extremely wet. It is one of the most ornamental of all the fruit trees. With its delicious and refreshing fruit it is very desirable for planting near the home, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are sought for and so desired.

In a few limited sections Fruit Growers have awakened to the profits which can be made from a Cherry Orchard. Most people have planted enough for their home use but had never considered it as a money maker. In the last few years there has been some extensive Cherry Orchards planted in the Central and Eastern States and they have proven more than a paying proposition. Some of our own customers have realized as high as \$400 per acre from young orchards. They require but little care and come into bearing very young. Our largest size should bear the first year after planting. We give below a clipping from "The Fruit Grower," St. Joseph, Missouri, which gives an idea of what the Western Fruit Growers realize from their cherry orchards.

"Of course you will want to know if there is any money in growing this fruit. I will simply give some of the returns from cherry orchards. One three-acre orchard netted \$795; another nearly \$1000 per acre; another man sold \$132.50 worth of cherries from one-quarter of an acre. These figures show quite a wide range, that is, from \$298 per acre for a three-acre orchard, to \$1000 per acre. Yet taking the minimum the grower is receiving a pretty good income per acre."

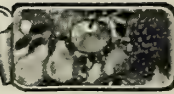
Varieties For the Eastern planter we would especially recommend Early Richmond and Dyehouse with Large Montmorency for next selection of the sour varieties. Of the sweet varieties we would recommend Black Tartarian, Windsor and Lambert.

Age and Size of Tree For home use where 10 to 20 trees are planted we would recommend selecting our largest size 2-year as this grade should come into bearing the first or second year after planting, we would also recommend the largest size to those who wish to plant Cherry for ornamental purposes along roadways, etc.

For commercial Orchards what most of our customers prefer is our 2-year 5-6 feet grade or our 1 year No. 1 grade. The very best results may be obtained from either one of these grades.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



Land Which Would Not Grow Cherry

We have received hundreds of letters from all over the United States from farmers claiming they were unable to make cherry trees grow; they had tried year after year, and were convinced their ground or climate was not suitable for Cherry trees. We have induced these men to try our trees, and now they are not only growing enough for home use, but some of them are planting large commercial orchards where they thought it was impossible to make a cherry tree live.

Last year a large nursery firm in Michigan claimed they burned up 90,000 cherry trees; another firm in New York State burned up 40,000 cherry trees claiming it was impossible to sell them as the people were not planting cherry. Last year we sold 160,000 more cherry trees than we sold in 1911. The secret of our success—we propagate our trees on whole roots of Imported Frech Mazzard and Mahaleb seedlings, our soil and climate is particularly adapted to the healthy, hardy growth of the cherry and our trees are fresh dug.

Price on all Varieties of Sweet Cherry

(For Light Grade, 2-Year See Page 14)

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Largest Size	2 & 3 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	26c	\$2.40	\$19.60
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	21c	1.40	13.40
	1 Year First Class			21c	1.40	15.60
	1 Year Second Class			15c	1.20	11.30

Price on all Varieties of Sour Cherry

(For Light Grade 2-Year See Page 14)

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Largest Size	2 & 3 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	18c	\$1.60	\$13.00
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	14c	1.10	9.80
	1 Year First Class			17c	1.30	11.00
	1 Year Second Class			12c	1.00	8.40

Select Varieties Sweet Cherries

Bing—This desirable popular cherry originated in Oregon, is one of the grandest black Cherries in existence today. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand by shippers and canners alike. The tree is a remarkably thrifty, upright grower and a prolific bearer.

Black Eagle—Large black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; tree vigorous and productive. July 1st to 15th.

Black Heart (Black Ox-heart)—A very old variety. Fruit medium-sized, heart-shaped, rather irregular; skin glossy, deep black, flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early July.

Black Tartarian—This fine old variety produces immense crops of large, juicy, purplish black fruits of mild sweet jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful erect growth and is planted to a great extent along highways and in yards for ornamental purposes. We recommend this variety as the very best.

Governor Wood—A rich and delicious large, red cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very

popular. June. Its color is clear bright red. It is tender, delicious and hangs well on the tree. This is one of those famous varieties that has made cherry growing popular. The tree itself is an ornament for any home, owing to its shade and beautiful blossoms, and the beauty of its fruit, to say nothing of the charms of fruit itself for eating.

One of our customers from Massachusetts writes:—

Enclosed find my order for Cherry and Plum for Spring delivery. You recollect four years ago I wrote you I wanted a good row of trees along my highway, that would be useful as well as ornamental. You advised the Black Tartarian Sweet Cherry, and I gave you an order for the largest size. The second year after planting the 218 trees bore 130 quarts of fruit and this last year I sold the crop on the trees, without laying my hand to them and received \$103.00 for the crop. It not only brings me in money but it is the handsomest row of trees I ever looked at. You certainly know what to pick out for your customers.

Napoleon Bigarreau—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. The most popular all around cherry for canning, preserving and shipping.

Port Jefferson Sta., N. Y. May 8, 1911

REILLY BROS., DANVILLE, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: The trees arrived on Saturday in very good shape. I want to say I was very much pleased with them. Those Cherry trees are very fine. I will take pleasure in recommending your goods to my neighbors. I showed your catalogue to Mr. Dayton, the purchasing agent for the Farmer's Club, and he found that your stock and terms were so satisfactory he purchased for the Club from you, and I know he was well pleased with the stock also.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Murphy

Lambert—This very promising cherry, of the largest size and bright rich color, is deserving of all that has been said of it by the introducer. The surface is smooth, glossy, and is covered with minute russet dots; flesh reddish with whitish veins, very firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands well in the lead as a shipping variety.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Fruit of immense size, rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly.

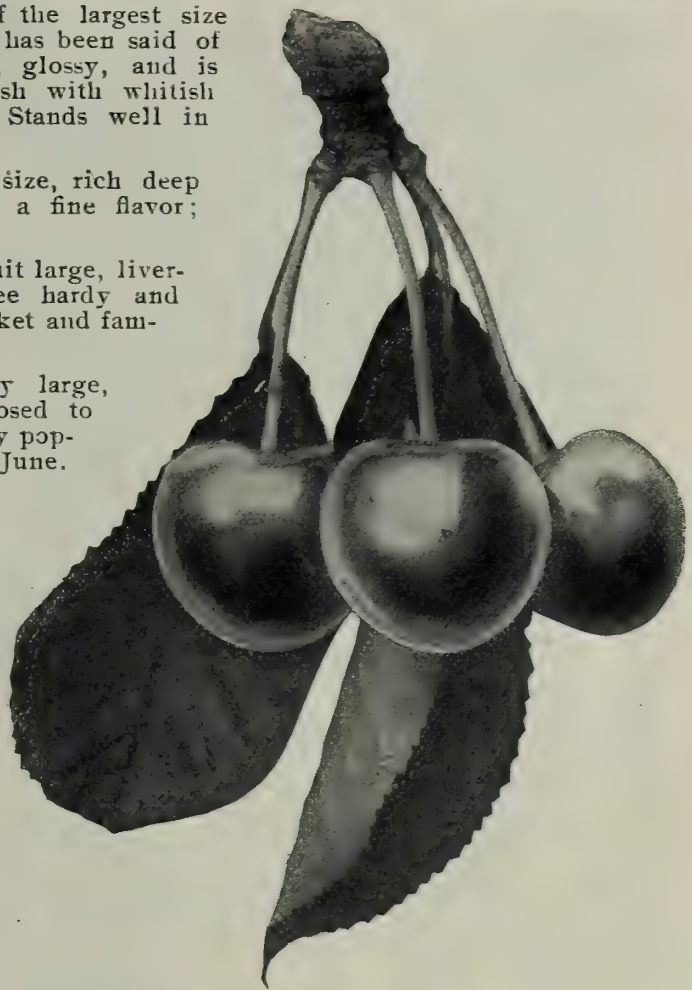
Windsor—New; originated in Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and fine. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and family use.

Yellow Spanish (Bigarreau)—Fruit very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Very popular and good market cherry. Ripens late in June.

Select Varieties Sour Cherries

Baldwin—Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for its quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer, tree is a good, hardy grower. This



LAMBERT SWEET CHERRY

variety often bears fruit the first year after transplanting. It brings the highest market price on account of its being the first Sour Cherry to come into bearing: a week to ten days earlier than Early Richmond. Fruit is medium to large, of fine quality and is especially desirable for pies and canning. June.

Early Richmond—Of medium size, light red; melting, juicy, of sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries; is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. Often fruits next year after planting. June.

The following letter from one of our Maine customers, gives a good idea of the profit in growing this grand old variety:—

If you will consult your books you will find that in the past seven years I have bought 2100 Early Richmond Cherry trees from your nurseries. The first planting of four acres I made in 1903. From these four acres alone I have received up to date, \$5630.00 and my total expense has been \$1210.00, which includes cost of trees, (I bought your largest size) labor and land rent. This orchard is just in its prime and will bring me in a nice round sum of money in the next few years. My plantings of 1906 and 1908 are also doing fine. I am enclosing an order and check for 300 Early Richmond for a neighbor of mine who is just beginning to realize there is big money in growing cherries.

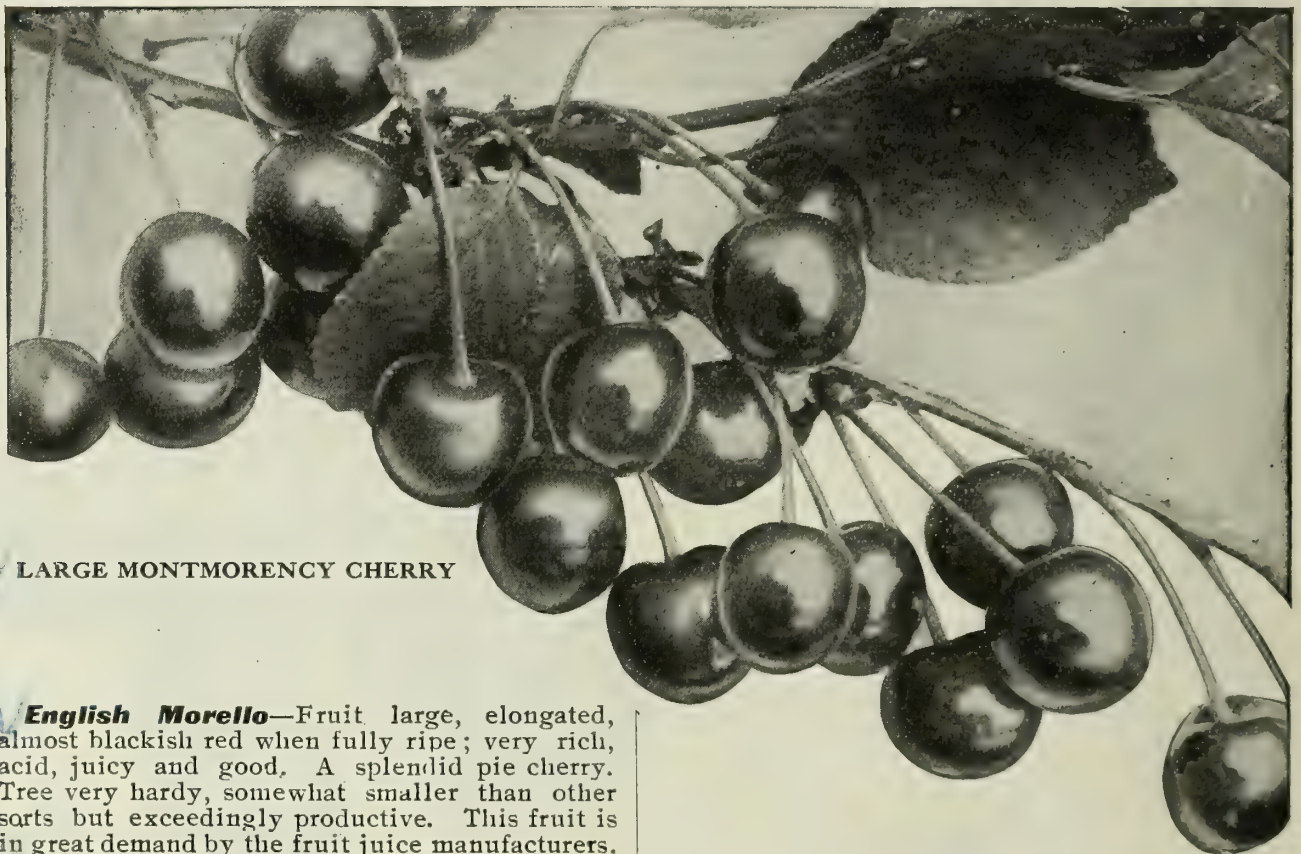
Large Montmorency—This is the great cherry for canning factories. The fruit is in great demand and sells at fancy prices. Montmorency has been growing in popularity all over the country each year, so that it has been almost impossible to grow trees fast enough to keep up with the demand. It is of large size, dark red in color, stem rather short. Tree is a very healthy and vigorous grower. Some of the large planters have whole orchards of this one variety.



BLACK TARTARIAN SWEET CHERRY



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



LARGE MONTMORENCY CHERRY

English Morello—Fruit large, elongated, almost blackish red when fully ripe; very rich, acid, juicy and good. A splendid pie cherry. Tree very hardy, somewhat smaller than other sorts but exceedingly productive. This fruit is in great demand by the fruit juice manufacturers.

Olivet—Large; skin dark red; tender, rich, vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor. Productive. A pleasant cherry to eat out of the hand and when canned surpasses anything we have tasted.

Osthme—Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; fine for dessert and cooking.

May Duke—Fruit medium, heart-shaped to conical, attractive dark red; flesh light red,

juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm, pleasant, sub-acid, very good; nearly free-stone. Season, end of June.

Wragg—Of the English Morello type and very similar in fruit, but averages larger; a few days later in ripening and possibly has slightly more acidity. Tree dwarfish, with spreading, round head; abundant and regular bearer—bears younger than English Morello, stronger grower, not so subject to disease.

REILLY BROS. NURSERIES, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: Trees just received today. Trees seemed to be all in good condition. Everyone who sees the Cherry Trees are very much pleased and would like some themselves. If you would like a list of good fruit growers would be glad to furnish them at any time.

Very truly
I. L. Jockett

Hart, Mich., April 28, 1911

CHERRY TREES \$.5⁸⁰ per Hundred

All Fine 2-Yr. 3½ to 5 Feet Trees

No less than 25 of one variety. They may be all of one variety or a selection of four varieties

Montmorency

Early Richmond

English Morello

Windsor

Yellow Spanish

Black Tartarian

Governor Wood

Napoleon

Schmidt's Biggareau

No Discount

Catalog Price **\$1.95**

13 CHERRY TREES

Our Special Price **98Cts.**

2 Large Montmorency

3 Early Richmond

2 Dyehouse

3 Black Tartarian

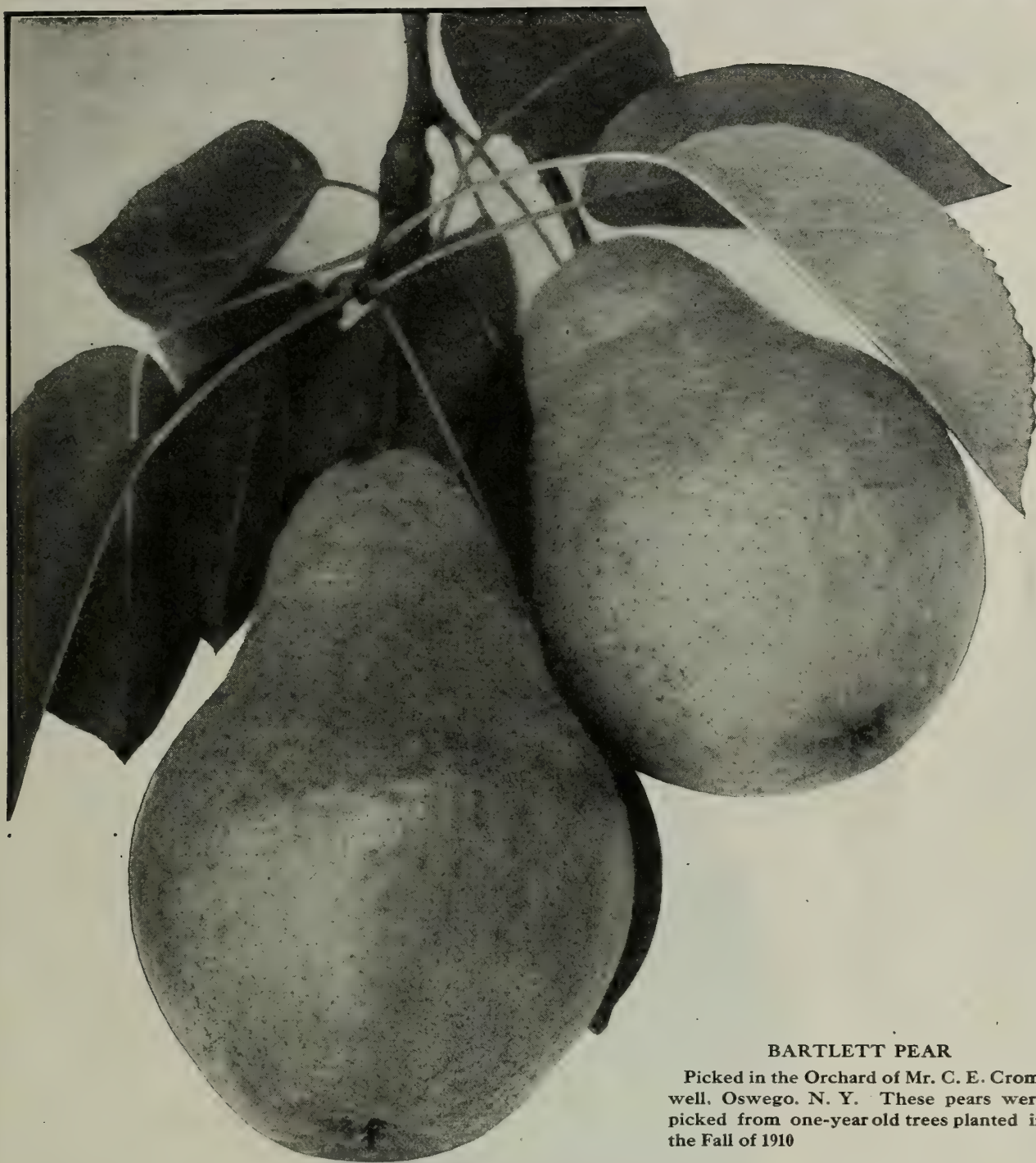
2 Lambert

1 Bing

All fine two-year well-matured trees. Carefully selected, fresh dug, true to name or your money refunded.

No Discount

Note Special Discount on all Cash Orders sent in before Feb. 1st. on page 2.



BARTLETT PEAR

Picked in the Orchard of Mr. C. E. Cromwell, Oswego, N. Y. These pears were picked from one-year old trees planted in the Fall of 1910

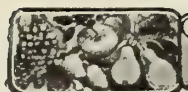
Standard Pears

The growing of Pears cannot be urged too strongly. They thrive in a great variety of soils and the fruit by far surpasses the apple in rich, juicy flavor. By a judicious selection of sorts, ripening in succession Pears may be had from July until March or April of the following year.

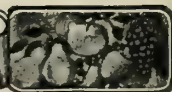
Varieties Kieffer is considered the very best variety for commercial planting in large quantities, heavy crops, sure annual bearer, and excellent shipping qualities puts this variety first. Bartlett comes next on the list and has proven a great money maker. Other varieties of merit are Duchess, Anjou, Clapps Favorite and Seckel.

Our Pear Trees are all grown on heavy clay soil from which we get the very best results. Hardy and well matured, with good long fibrous roots, for which our trees are noted.

Good Trees Mr. Cromwell of Oswego, N. Y., lost but 3 tree out of a planting of over 1,000 trees, Bartlett, Duchess and Clapps. These trees were planted last Fall 1910, and this Summer in September while at the New York State Fair, at Syracuse, N. Y., this gentleman handed us Duchess and Bartlett Pears picked from these trees which had been in the ground less than one year. He also stated that he could go along in a row of Duchess and pick a peck of fruit. Ask this gentleman about Reilly's Pear Trees.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



Price on all Varieties of Standard Pear

For Light Grade 2 Year See Page 13

Our Standard Pear are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Extra	2 & 3 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	24c	\$2.10	\$19.80
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	18c	1.60	13.80
1 Year No. 1			4 to 6 Feet	20c	1.90	15.00
1 Year No. 2			2½ to 4 Feet	14c	1.10	9.00

Summer Varieties

Bartlett—Large, coloring when fully ripe waxen yellow, with red blush. Juicy, melting, high-flavored. The tree bears early and abundantly. One of the finest eating pears and extra fine for canning. The most popular sort, both for home use and market. We would recommend this well known variety above all others for either home use or commercial planting.

Price for Bartlett Pear

35c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$26.00 per 100

Clapp's Favorite—A superb, large, long, yellow pear, richly flushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful; ripens before Bartlett. Pick the fruit of this variety at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. August.

Doyenne D'Ete—Small, yellow, shaded with red; melting, sweet and delicious. The tree is robust and healthy. Early August.

Early Harvest—Of good size and color; quality fair. Remarkably productive in the South, where it is best early market variety.

Koonce—A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright handsome grower. Very productive and a good shipper.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer and profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Tyson—Medium in size, yellow with russet shading; melting, sweet, rich and aromatic. August.

From a New York customer:—

I want you to book me for 1000 Bartlett, your largest size, for next Spring delivery. I sold my crop of Bartlett this year for \$6500.00 from the 630 trees I bought from your nurseries in 1904. Last Spring's planting is doing fine. I have grand success with your trees.

Wilder—One of the very earliest pears, at-

tractively colored and of excellent quality, this new variety always finds a sale in market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists. Of medium to large size, irregular, bell-shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow with shadings of russet-red. The tree bears good crops early and annually. Early August.

Autumn Varieties

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high-flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre D'Anjou—A large greenish pear, shaded with russet-crimson; the flesh is high flavored, rich and vinous; the tree very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety.

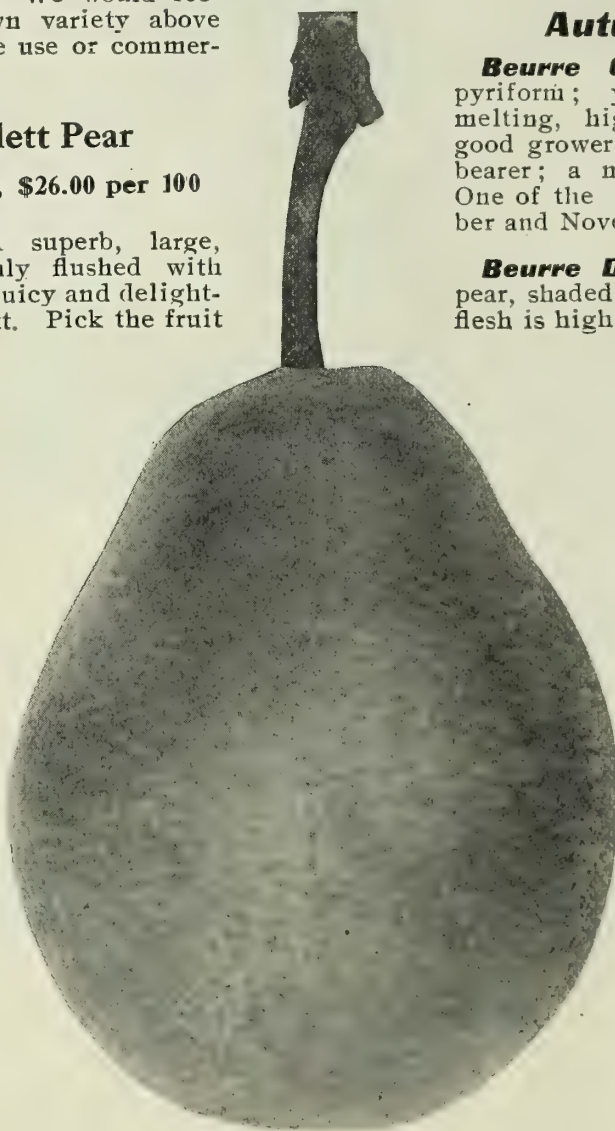
Duchess D'Angouleme—Large, beautiful, excellent quality, strong grower, good bearer and often bears fruit in the nursery row. One of the best for commercial purposes. A very heavy cropper and an annual bearer. It succeeds well as a standard, but is more profitable as a dwarf.

Flemish Beauty—This fine old pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. September and October.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids; larger than Kieffer; hardy, productive, early bearer; excellent for canning. September and October.

Howell—Large, yellow, with red cheek; early bearer, and productive. September and October.

Rossney—A new and excellent pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large; very fine grain, flesh melting, juicy, very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett; it is an excellent keeper and shipper, with tree much stronger than Kieffer. It is very seldom you can find a single variety combining



KEIFFER PEAR

so many rare qualities as this does, and we have great pleasure in offering it as the best pear on the market at the present time. 1 yr. No. 1 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Seckel—This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting. Always in demand as a dessert and market pear. Ripens September to October.

Sheldon—A large, round, russet-and-red pear of the very first quality. Hardy, free-growing, fruitful. October.

Vermont Beauty—Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. October.

Winter Varieties

Lawrence—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very fine, rich flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.

Lincoln Coreless—Keeps well until middle of March. Very large, handsome, of good quality, and with but few, if any seeds. Distinguished for its very small amount of core

and seed, some specimens being almost entirely without either. Color golden yellow.

Kieffer—One of the best market varieties and an excellent keeper. This superb variety is often underestimated, because large quantities of it are shipped to market in immature condition and before the fruit has attained proper size. However, there are few pears that are more attractive than the Kieffer, if it is allowed to hang on the tree until the beginning of October, and is then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room. If handled in this manner the quality of the flesh is the best, exceedingly juicy, and of sprightly sub-acid flavor. Kieffer Pears are being planted more and more by the largest commercial fruit growers of the country and this fact is sufficient proof, that the merits of this excellent sort are more and more recognized. The trees are apt to set too much fruit, in order to obtain choice fruit of large size, it should be thinned early in the season. For best results, one-tenth of a Kieffer Pear orchard should be planted with LeConte Pears, as this is the best pollenizer.

LeConte—Vigorous and prolific sort. Fruit large, with smooth, yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm. Good shipper.

Pres. Drouard—Large, melting, juicy with delicate perfume. November and December.

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears; medium in size and has dull russet color; rich and sprightly flavor, and bears very heavy crops.

Special Bargain in Standard Pear 13^{Cts.} each

25 trees of any one variety given below **\$2.40**

100 trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below **\$8.90**

Less than 25 of any one variety **13c each**

Trees all fine 2-year 4 to 5 feet. All budded on whole roots of Imported French Seedlings

Bartlett

Flemish

Clapps

Seckel

Anjou

Kieffer

Sheldon

Duchess

No Discount on above offer

New Holland, Pa., Aug. 21, 1912

REILLY BROS. NURSERIES, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

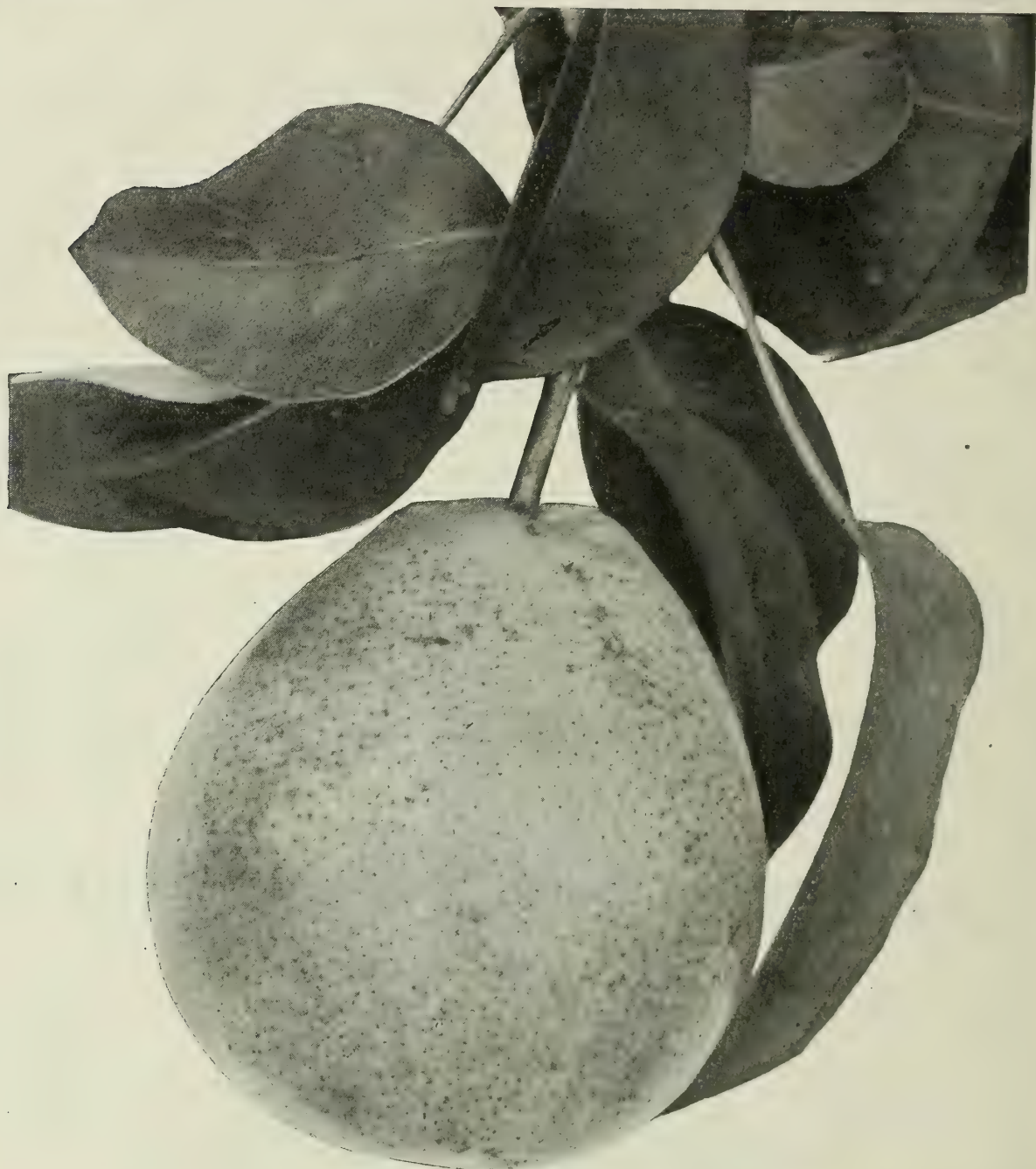
My Dear Sirs:

The goods procured from you last season proved satisfactory. Every one of the apple trees grew. Considering the drought which prevailed here this was doing extraordinarily well. The various varieties of both pear, plum and peach trees are also in a thriving condition. The shade trees too are thrifty. Upon arrival here the lot, all through, had the appearance of a sturdy one. A number of my neighbors evinced great interest and kept a close watch as to the results. Formerly as a general rule, in this vicinity whenever anyone had occasion to need any nursery stock we would place our orders with the agents canvassing through here for some large firm. For these goods we were oftentimes obliged to pay exorbitant prices. Comparing these prices as to those listed by you I ascertained that on an average, at least 30% could be saved in buying direct from the grower. I naturally concluded that the difference in price was precisely the amount the "middleman" gets in selling and delivering the goods. In taking the great variation of price into consideration, I frankly admit that at first I was rather skeptical as to the quality of goods you might send. However, upon opening and closely examining the goods my fears were soon allayed. I heartily approve of your methods of selling direct to the planter. I also wish to heartily recommend your goods to those of my friends, in this as well as the adjoining states, who may have occasion to need anything in your line. Wishing success to follow each and every one who may take the advantage of placing an order, I am,

Most fraternally yours,

Jonathan B. Fisher

Send in your Order NOW, Pay in the Spring.



DWARF DUCHESS PEAR

Photograph taken from the Fruit sent us by one of our customers, Mr. Cromwell, Oswego, N. Y., picked from a tree planted last Fall.

Dwarf Pears

Our Dwarf Pears are all budded on whole Quince Stock imported from France. The cultivation of the Dwarf Pear is perhaps more profitable than any of the other fruit. For low-headed trees, convenience, and to have fruit in two or three years after planting, the Dwarf Pears have their place in their garden as well as in commercial orchards. In planting Dwarf Pears we would especially recommend the Duchess. One of our customers writes that from a five-year old orchard of fifteen hundred Dwarf Duchess trees the crop was sold for \$1820.00.

We can furnish the following varieties in Dwarf: (For description see Standard Pears.)

ANJOU, DUCHESS, D'ANGOULEME, BARTLETT, CLAPP'S, FLEMISH BEAUTY, KIEFFER, KOONCE, SECKEL, TYSON, WILDER.

Price on all Varieties of Dwarf Pear

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Extra	2 year	XXX Grade	4 to 6 Feet	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00
Large Size	2 Year	XXGrade	3 to 4 Feet	15c	1.30	11.00
Medium Size	2 Year	X Grade	2½ to 3 Feet	10c	.90	5.00
	1 Year No. 1		3½ to 5 Feet	15c	1.10	9.00

Plum

Most of the cultivated varieties of Plums are European or descendants of European varieties. But in recent years certain extraordinarily good varieties of native Plums have been widely disseminated; and very recently we have received some extremely valuable varieties from Japan. Crosses from all these will from time to time bring out new and much improved varieties, especially securing the best qualities of the European Plums united with the hardness, or desirable season, or good shipping qualities to the others.

The finer kinds of Plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For best flavor they should be allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe; but for shipping to market, they must be gathered a very few days earlier, when they may be shipped long distances, arriving in good condition. All the varieties listed below are hardy and vigorous in all climates.

Plums should be pruned sufficiently to prevent a straggling growth and to keep the head from being too crowded. The Plum does best in heavy loam; but it will do extremely well on a shady or gravelly loam especially if there be some clay in the soil. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass.

Price on all Varieties of Plums

For Light Grade 2 Year See page 17

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Extra	2 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	20c	1.70	15.00
	1 Year No. 1		4 to 6 Feet	18c	1.50	12.00
	1 Year No. 2		2½ to 4 Feet	12c	1.00	8.00

Our Plums are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Myrobalan Stock.

European Varieties

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of great promise. Fruit of large size, light yellow when fully ripened. Flesh firm; juicy, and very fine flavor. Ripens the middle of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet-red in color. Tree a strong grower and very heavy bearer. It stands shipping well, and is planted extensively for commercial purposes.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet. One of the best of late plums. Last of September

Diamond—A large magnificent new plum, is very attractive, of enormous size, dark purple, with a beautiful bloom. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Fellenburg (French or Italian prune.)—A fine late plum. Fruit handsome, of oval shape and purple color. Flesh thick, juicy and delicious; parts from stone. Excellent for drying and preserving. Very productive, ripens in September.

Grand Duke—A very valuable late plum, as large as Bradshaw, of same color and ripens latter part of September.

Pond's Seedling—A magnificent English plum form of Yellow Egg; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. September.

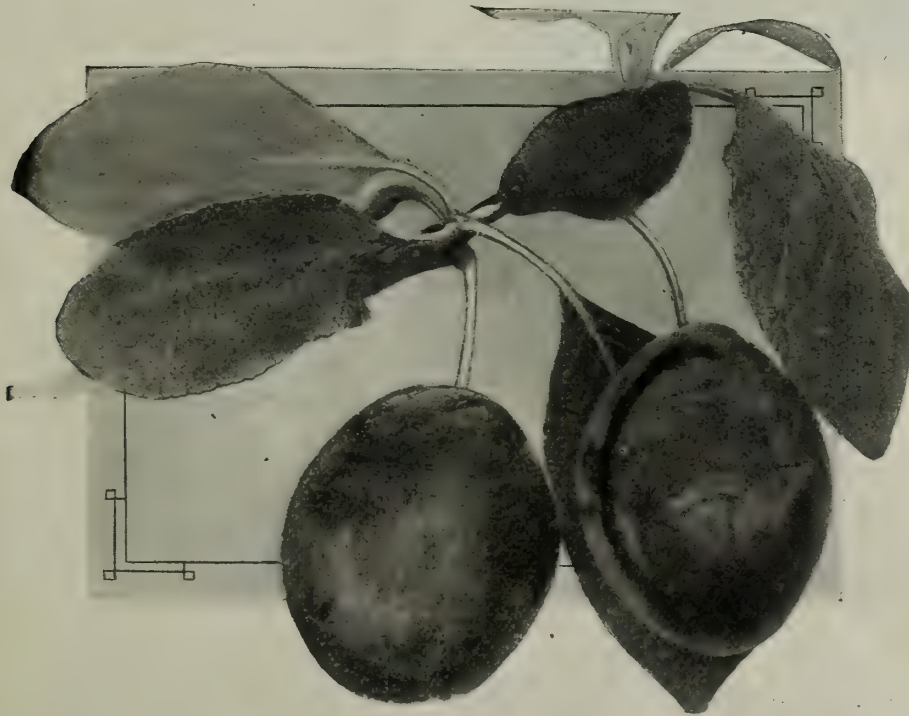
New York, Sept. 20, 1910.

GENTLEMEN:—

I just picked one-half bushel of fruit from the forty Pond's Seedling I purchased from your nurseries two years ago. I consider this plum the best European Plum.

JOSEPH STONER.

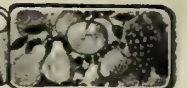
Geuii—Grown extensively for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish-oval. Skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy,



POND'S SEEDLING PLUM



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



sweet, sprightly, sub-acid, freestone. Season last of August and first of September.

German Prune—This grand old variety has made a fortune for the fruit growers who have planted it in large quantities for commercial purposes in the eastern and western states, especially in the states of New York and Pennsylvania in the East. Some of our customers have realized as high as \$800.00 per acre and they plant twenty and thirty acres at a time, of this one variety alone. Description: Fruit long oval, of medium size. Color dark purplish-blue with blue bloom. Flesh greenish, slightly yellow firm and

sweet, of good quality. Stone small and very free. It is a good dessert plum, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Tree is a tall, vigorous grower, and exceptionally heavy bearer. Ripens in September.

Niagara—Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty as a market sort is unsurpassed.

Lombard—Here is an exceptionally hardy strong grower and an immense bearer. Fruit is medium to large, dark red, flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. This variety is considered one of the very best for commercial orchard planting.

Moore's Arctic—Medium; skin purplish-black; juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor; claimed to be the hardiest plum grown and free from black knot.

Shropshire Damson—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculia; hardy, and an abundant bearer. October.

Red Egg—A large magnificent plum, one of the most attractive. Tree a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer.

Purple Egg—A large magnificent new plum, one of the most attractive, enormous size, dark



purple with a beautiful bloom. Tree very vigorous, productive and hardy. September.

Shipper's Pride

—The fruit is of a large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round. It is of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition.

Yellow Egg—A large beautiful egg-shaped yellow Plum. A little coarse but excellent for cooking. Very productive. Last of August.

York State Prune—This prune originated here in Dansville about thirty-five years ago, is larger in size than the German Prune, of same shape and color. Stone is small and very free. Our customers are planting this prune in thousand lots for commercial purposes.

RED JUNE PLUM

Madison, Ohio, April 29, 1911

Reilly Bros.,

Dear Sirs—The trees arrived a few days ago apparently in good condition and much better trees than I expected. Please accept my thanks for the extra Plum Trees.

Yours truly,
W. A. Potter

Japan Plums

The value of this race of Plums is no longer in doubt. Trees of tremendous vigor, they come into bearing two and three years after planting and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of three months with a daily supply of luscious Plums. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in their favor in marketing. Like the Peach the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Growers should keep planting trees each year so as to keep up the supply.

Abundance (Botan)--The tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young and yields abundantly. The fruit is full, medium size. Color a rich bright cherry red, with distinct bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender; of very good quality. Very hardy. Ripens last of July.

Burbank--The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens from seven to ten days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red, with lilac bloom. August.

Climax--Tree extremely vigorous, upright, with strong branches and very large leaves. Productive as Burbank, about as large and usually two or three weeks earlier.

October Purple--Originated by Burbank, who regarded it as one of the best introduced. Fruits on the old wood and frequently measures seven inches in circumference. Tree a strong, erect grower, forming a shapely head.

Sultan--A large handsome plum of purplish-crimson color; excellent for cooking and preserving. Keeps long and ships well.

Red June--The great early market plum. Fruit large, deep red, very showy; flesh lemon yellow; slightly sub-acid, of fine quality. We can recommend this variety very highly. August

Satsuma--A fine large plum, with solid flesh and a purplish crimson color from pit to skin; juicy and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small, very little larger than a cherry stone. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.

Shiro--From Wickson and Robinson. Fruit egg-shaped, medium size, suture indistinct; smooth, bright yellow, transparent, bloom thin, white; cling, quality good. Remarkable for its productiveness, rivaling the Burbank in this respect.

Wickson--The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, is productive almost to a fault. From the time the fruit is half grown until nearly ripe it is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening. One of the largest plums grown. Ripens in August.

Special Bargain in Plum Trees

All Fine 2-Year Medium Size 13 Cents Each

25 Trees of any one variety given below **\$2.60**

100 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below **\$8.10**

These are the best Commercial Varieties

Bradshaw	Lombard	Fellemborg	German Prune	Geuui
Niagara	York State Prune	Burbank	Abundance	
Red June	Climax	Wickson	October Purple	

No Discount on Above Offer

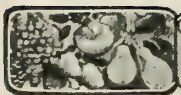
Slatington, Pa., Jan. 10, 1912

REILLY BROS., DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: I can cheerfully recommend your trees to anybody that wants to plant fine young trees, and that are surely worth planting. The trees that I received from you are growing very nicely. I have some trees that have grown fully from 15 to 18 inches in height, last Summer from the time I planted until Fall, and I feel very proud of them. I am going to send you another order next Spring, and I want you to send me fine young trees. I have already recommended your trees to a lot of my neighbors and friends and have shown some of those agents trees that they cannot match.

Yours truly,
JAMES M. KERN

It matters not whether your order is for \$1 or \$1,000 it shall receive our careful consideration.



Peaches

Every owner of a piece of land, even though no larger than a town lot, should plant a few trees at least. No other fruit trees produce fruit so quickly and abundantly as Peach trees; no other fruit is so universally popular among all classes and in all markets. Planted in commercial quantities, in suitable soil and location, no other fruit is more profitable to the grower. On town and city lots, as well as in all family plantations, peach and cherry should predominate; with very little attention the trees may be grown into beautiful specimens, fitting ornaments to any grounds. But the supreme satisfaction to the planter of a peach tree comes with the ripening fruit—great globules of delicious, juicy fruit, so far superior to the green-picked distance-shipped peach, as to be scarcely recognizable as the same fruit.

Peaches can be grown successfully on a great variety of soils, but we prefer a rich, sandy loam. Worn-out land can be made profitable peach land if a liberal use is made of wood ashes, or a mixture of ground animal bone and muriate of potash.

In planting, always cut back the stems of young trees about one-third and cut side branches to a single bud. Yearling pruning is necessary to keep the heads low and well furnished with bearing wood, for the fruit is borne on wood of previous season's growth.

Last season we were compelled to turn down some of our oldest customers on account of their not sending in their order early, as we were all sold out long before spring. This was a great disappointment to them as they preferred to wait a year than to trust their order to other nurseries. **They wanted Reilly's peaches.** Peaches are scarce again this year and we would warn our customers to get their order in at once. Don't delay and be disappointed again this year. If you have not got the money send the order in anyway, send a little cash to show you mean business, say one-fourth of the order, and we will hold the trees for you.

Price on all Varieties of Peach

		EACH	PER 10	PER 100
5 to 7 Feet	Extra	15c	\$1.20	\$10.00
4 to 5 Feet	XXX Grade	10c	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 Feet	XX Grade	8c	.85	6.20
1½ to 3 Feet	X Grade	5c	.50	5.00

Our Peach Pits are gathered in the mountains of North Carolina where disease is unknown.

Select Peaches

Alexander—Medium to large, pale green, heavily flushed with red; white-fleshed, tender and juicy. One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Mid-July.

Beer's Smock—A large yellow fleshed peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most profitable market sorts. Late September.

Belle of Georgia—First half of August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm, delicious—in all ways the quality is fine. Trees grow quick in shapely form and are very strong. Hardy, prolific. Free.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best. Late September.

Crosby—Fruit medium size, rich, orange yellow splashed with carmine on sunny side; perfect freestone, pit small; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Very hardy. September.

Carman—A superb peach of the Elberta type, new, but already a leader for general market and long-distance shipping. Quite large, creamy yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough, protecting the tender, spicy, juicy flesh, which distances in quality that of nearly all other peaches. The tree is very hardy in bud, grows and produces well, ripening its profuse crops in August.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh very firm, ripening five days earlier than Smock. Makes a strong, profuse-cropping tree. September.

Early Rivers—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Early August.

Fitzgerald—A seedling found at Oakville, Ontario, where it stands the winter perfectly, and for the past four years has cropped regularly. It is undoubtedly very hardy, and the fruit averages larger than any variety we know of. Quality first class, freestone and we recommend it with entire confidence.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality. September.

Large Early York—A large and beautiful variety, white with a red cheek; flesh juicy and delicious. End of August.

Iron Mountain—Size enormous, oblong or egg shape, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. It is a perfect freestone and has as good quality as any white peach we have ever grown. Season, Sept. 20th to Oct. 10th, according to season and soil.

Niagara—Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone.



A Block of 2-Year Apple, with a Block of 150,000 Peach to the Right

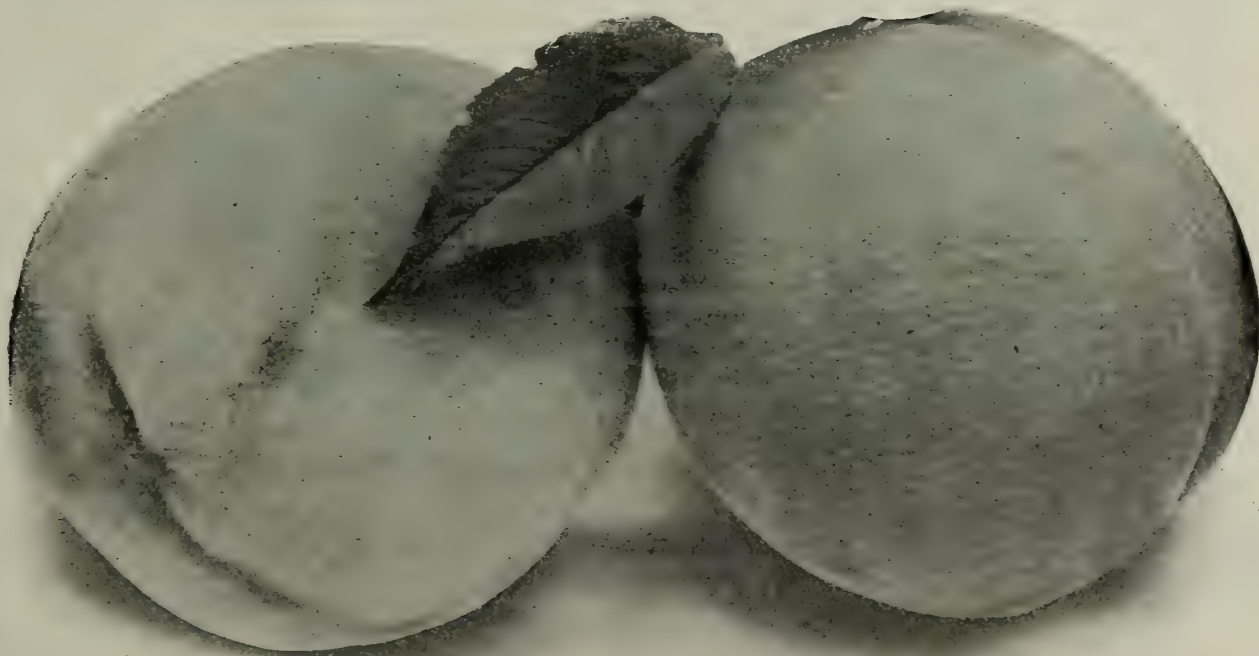
Season medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. At its home in western New York, it is regarded as a valuable commercial variety. Ripens just after Crawford Early.

Elberta—Here is the king of market peaches. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. The tree is vigorous and very productive. No other peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively. It is the ideal market peach, and a royal

fruit. The fruit market has never yet had too many of this sort. A perfect freestone. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others. September 10th to 15th

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach, is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. One of the very finest and most profitable. Late August.

Captain Ede—A new, promising, very large yellow peach that just precedes Elberta. Well worth a thorough trial by commercial growers.





CHAMPION PEACH



Champion—Unusually large, some specimens measuring ten inches in circumference. A sweet, rich, juicy freestone, beautifully colored with creamy white and crimson; a good shipper. Hardy, productive, profitable. August.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek. Middle of July.

Engle's Mammoth—Fruit large; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy; stone small; freestone.

Oldmixon Free—Large; greenish white and

red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hard, and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with deep marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; a late showy market sort. Freestone. Last of September.

Stump the World—Red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.

We also grow the following list of peaches: Admiral Dewey, Ray, Fox Seedling, Eureka, Mayflower, Sneed, Yellow St. John, Kalamazoo, Thurber, Steven's Rare Ripe, Wonderful, Willett.

12 Peach Trees for 98 Cents

3 Elberta

2 Early Crawford

3 Late Crawford

2 Champion

1 Carman

1 Early Rivers

All fine one-year, well-matured trees. Carefully selected, fresh dug, true to name, or your money back.

You Save from 50 to 75 per cent by buying your trees direct from our Nurseries.



ORANGE QUINCE

Quinces

Quinces are so generally useful in cooking, in canning and preserving, and have such a fine flavor, that it is strange more are not planted. Markets never have enough of them, and the price has been about what the grower asked. If they are available for home use, they will surely be tasted in all the good things cooked or canned. Those who have once tasted "Quince Honey" will never need to be convinced that the Quince flavor is the finest of that of any fruit which grows, when it is properly blended. Cultivation, spraying and pruning will have as much effect in producing fine fruit from quinces as they do with apples.

Price on all Varieties of Quince

			EACH	PER 10	PER 100
2 year	4 to 5 Feet	XXX Grade	25c	\$2.00	\$20.00
2 Year	3 to 4 Feet	XX Grade	20c	1.50	12.80
2 Year	2½ to 3 Feet	X Grade	15c	1.20	9.80
1 Year No. 1	3 to 5 Feet		18c	1.40	11.40

Our Quinces are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Quince Seedlings.

Bourgeat—A golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until midwinter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others and yielding immense crops, fruiting at three or four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick, glossy, so far free from blight and disease. Fruit of largest size, round; rich, golden yellow, smooth, very tender when cooked, has been kept till February in good condition.

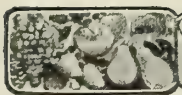
Rey's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange; larger than that variety but of same form and color. Excellent flavor and very productive.

Meeche's Prolific—Fruit is large, orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Tree a vigorous grower and immensely produc-

tive. Ripens between the Orange and Champion.

Orange or Apple Quince—This popular old variety is the very best for market. Fruit is large to very large, roundish, with short neck, golden yellow; flesh firm and of fine flavor. This quince never suffers from late frosts as it is so late in blooming. We would highly recommend this quince for home use or commercial purposes.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked.



Russian Apricots

A delicious fruit of the Plum species. These Russian Apricots are quite distinct from the European varieties, which we have discarded, all but one variety, Harris. This variety can be grown wherever peaches can be grown. The other varieties can be grown successfully in any country where the plum succeeds. They are the most beautiful and delicious of all fruits, commanding at all times a good price in our markets, both fresh and dried. We believe no garden should be without a few of these trees. They bear very young and abundantly. They will stand thirty degrees below zero without injury, and are perfectly free from insect ravages and disease.

Alexander—Very hardy, an immense bearer;

fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Gibb—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Harris—Equal in size and quality to the best cultivated, recommended for its hardiness and good bearing qualities. June 20th to July 1st.

Price on all Varieties of Apricots

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large Size	2 Year	XXX Grade	4 to 5 Feet	30c	\$2.50	\$22.00
Medium Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 7 Feet	25c	2.00	17.00

Mulberries

The mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Russian Mulberry

Introduced here by the Russian Mennonites. Trees very hardy, stood forty degrees below zero and bore a full crop of berries the next season. They are an annual and abundant bearer. The fruit is from white to pink and some black in color, and from very sweet to quite tart in taste. Canned with gooseberries or rhubarb they make a good sauce, relished by most everybody. Chicken raisers should plant largely of this tree near the chicken house or yard, as they will soon make a nice shady place for the chickens, and the berries are much relished by the fowls and are very healthful. Try it and you will be

pleased, and your chickens more so. The wood is very valuable for fence posts, lasting for twenty years in the ground. They also make a pretty hedge if planted about ten inches to one foot apart, and kept well pruned the first few years. 5 to 7 ft. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Downing's Everbearing—One of the most prolific varieties. Fruit very large, black, sweet and rich in flavor. Its long bearing season has made it a universal favorite. Ripens fruit during six to eight weeks. 50c each.

New American—Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none. Continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-fourth inches long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue-black at maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary. Ripens from June up to the middle of Sept. 50c each. 10 for \$4.00.

Nut Trees

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market. The returns from established nut-bearing orchards, as well as numerous experiments, show plainly how successful nut culture may be made in America. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than in anything else; the nuts, in any cases, paying better than farm crops or fruits, while the trees are growing into valuable timber.

Chestnuts

American Sweet—The nuts of this tree form quite an item in our commerce. Although smaller than some other sorts, they are sweeter and more delicately flavored. This chestnut is also a grand timber and ornamental shade tree spreading, in midsummer, billowy masses of creamy fragrant catkins above its large, deep green leaves, making a most beautiful specimen on the lawn. 50c each.

Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundant crops of very large nuts that sell readily for good prices. The crop of a single tree has sometimes brought \$25. Not so sweet as the American in nut, and not so hardy in tree. 50c each.

Japanese Chestnut—This variety makes a tree about thirty feet high, but bears when five years old. The nuts are three times larger than the American variety, but not so sweet, yet

superior to the Spanish nut. We have seen nuts borne on trees not over seven feet tall. It is a highly ornamental tree. 4 to 5 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per dozen.

The Walnuts

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form. The most valuable of all trees for its timber. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality. 75c each. \$6.00 per dozen.

Walnut, English—It produces immense crops of thin-shelled delicious nuts. Fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. Not entirely hardy. 75c each. \$6.00 per dozen.

Walnut, Japan (Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy, rapid growing, handsome form, immense fern-

like leaves, making one of the finest ornamental trees; bears young and abundantly. Nuts produced in clusters and resemble butternuts in shape and quality, but somewhat smaller and with thinner and smoother shell. Worthy of extensive planting. \$1.00 each.

Butternut—A native tree valuable for timber, and bearing an oblong, thick-shelled nut of delicious flavor. 75c each.

Hickory Shell Bark

In flavor and quality of kernel this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts,—of all nuts, some experts have said. The tree is a handsome stately shade tree, with tough white wood of great strength and elasticity, marketable at high prices. \$1.00 each.

Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one or a dozen Grape vines cannot be found. They do very well trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. A handsome profit can be realized on grapes planted on hillsides too steep for other crops. Plant about 8 feet apart, by the fence or buildings. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows.

(See Page 25 for Prices)

Black Grapes

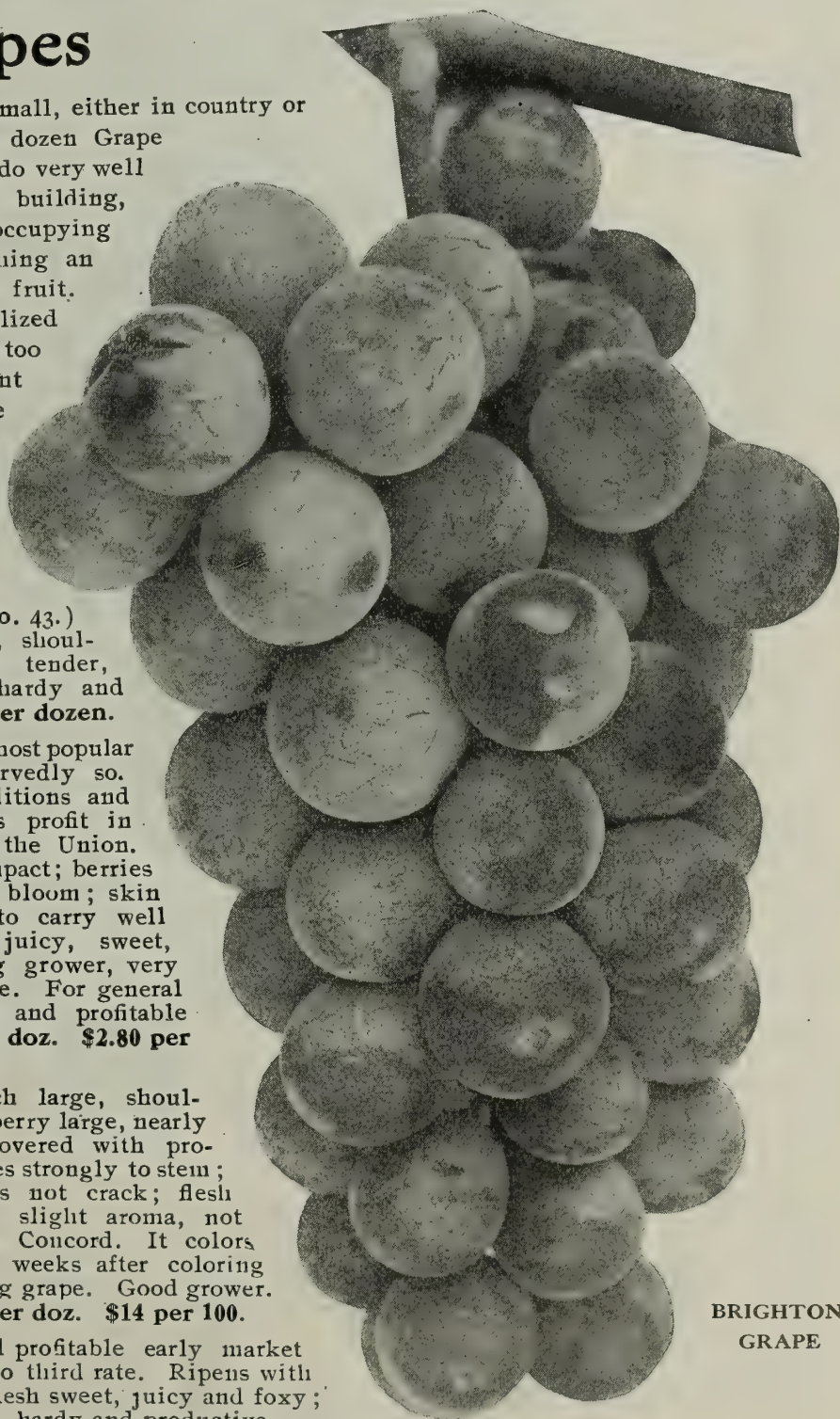
Barry (Rogers' Hybrid No. 43.)

—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berries large, flesh tender, sweet, good; vine vigorous, hardy and healthy. 25c each. \$2.00 per dozen.

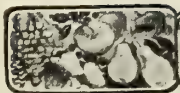
Concord—Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with more or less profit in every grape-growing state in the Union. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety. 3 for 20c. 45c. per doz. \$2.80 per 100.

Campbell's Early—Bunch large, shouldered, moderately compact; berry large, nearly round, slightly elongated, covered with profuse light blue bloom; adheres strongly to stem; skin thick, tough and does not crack; flesh somewhat pulpy, sweet, with slight aroma, not foxy; quality about same as Concord. It colors very early but requires some weeks after coloring to fully ripen; a fine shipping grape. Good grower. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c each. \$2 per doz. \$14 per 100.

Champion—A prolific and profitable early market grape; quality only second to third rate. Ripens with or before Moore's Early. Flesh sweet, juicy and foxy; a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.



BRIGHTON
GRAPE



Eaton—Similar in foliage to Concord. In growth, health, hardiness of vine, and in every other respect its equal, while in size of bunch and berry it is much larger and more attractive. Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the under side with a thick, brownish yellow down. Bunch very large, compact, double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom, adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin, but tough; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds and dissolving easily in the mouth; very juicy. Ripens with Concord or a little earlier.
2 yr. No. 1, 25c each. \$2 per doz. \$14 per 100.

Moore's Early—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health and hardiness, but ripening some ten days earlier. It is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large; berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard

Worden—This excellent grape is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. Tender skinned and inclined to crack, but still very valuable for garden and vineyard.

White Grapes

Diamond—A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Concord. Very desirable for both domestic and market purposes.

Niagara—A magnificent white grape, and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs, North and South.

Green Mountain—Originated in Vermont. A good, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender; berry medium, sweet and of very fine quality. Also known as Winchell. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c each. \$2 per doz. \$14 per 100.

Lady Washington—A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens a little before Catawba. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c each. \$2 per doz. \$14 per 100.

Martha—Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Medium in bunch and berry; color greenish, turning yellow when dead ripe. Good

as Concord in quality, but sweeter. A good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

Pocklington—Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Compact and of a beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; by some liked even better. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Red and Reddish-Purple Grapes

Brighton—This valuable variety is one of the very best in quality. It is equal to

or better than the Delaware, larger in size and ripens a week to ten days earlier. The vine is a strong grower; foliage rich and glossy and the many tests it has gone through indicate that it has no superior for vigor, freedom from disease and abundant crops of handsome luscious fruit.

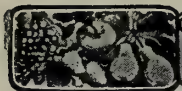
Delaware—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunches small and compact; berries small and light red with a violet bloom.

NIAGARA GRAPE

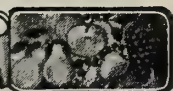
Agawam (Rogers'

Hybrid No. 15.) Red or maroon. Bunch usually loose, shouldered; berries large; skin thick flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive; should be pruned, leaving long canes. One of the best of Rogers' hybrids.





Good Fruit and How to Grow It



Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of copper red color, becoming purple when ripe. This variety requires good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York.

Wyoming—Vine very hardy, and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender,

juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early market variety.

Vergennes—A dark red grape from Vermont. Bunch medium to large, not often shouldered, compact; berries large; skin very thick and firm; flesh sweet, juicy, with some pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy and productive; inclined to overbear and should be thinned; ripens with Concord. An excellent shipper and keeper and profitable market variety.

Price on all Varieties of Grape Vines

(Except Where Otherwise Noted)

2 Year	No. 1	2 for 20c	\$1.00 per doz.	\$5.00 per 100	\$40.00 per 1,000
1 Year	No. 1	2 for 18c	.90 per doz.	\$4.50 per 100	\$35.00 per 1,000

Gooseberries

We are just now beginning to realize the immense profits in gooseberry culture. It is really amazing to learn of the great yields from a plantation that has been properly handled. A half bushel per bush is not an uncommon yield. The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning, etc., and can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

Downing—Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy, prolific. The fruit hangs in thick and close rows. It bears abundantly, is hardy, requires but little attention, continues for almost a life-time.

2 year, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9.00 per 100.

Columbus—A new American seedling. It is of large size, oval, greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality: Plant a strong, robust grower. Has never shown the least trace of mildew. One of the best of its class.

2 year, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9.00 per 100.

Houghton's—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender, enormously productive. 2 yr. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100.

Red Jacket—Bright red; medium size; healthy and very productive. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Chautauqua—The bush is strong and vigorous, berries light yellow; free from spines and hair; veined and transparent; very sweet and delicious. Fruit one to one and one-half inches in diameter. 15c each, 1.50 per doz.

Hudson, N. Y., April 26, 1911

Reilly Bros. Nurseries,

Gentlemen: The trees arrived in due time and in fine condition. I must say that they were as fine a lot of trees as I ever saw regardless of price. If I need trees another year I will know where to come. Thanks for the extras. Wishing you grand success,

Ellis Duntz.

Your Success or Failure depends upon the man or firm you buy your trees from. Buy direct from our Nurseries and Make Sure.



CHERRY CURRANT

Currants

Cuarants can be successfully planted in the Fall or Spring. Being perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the Winter. To destroy the currant worm, dust the plant with white hellebore, when they are wet with dew. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

Cherry—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter. A free grower and abundant bearer; profitable for market; one of the best of old sorts. 10c each, \$1 per doz., \$5.80 per 100.

Fay's Prolific—The leading market variety. The fruit is very large and handsome, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.20 per 100.

Pomona—This valuable variety originated near Indianapolis about ten years ago, and is grown almost exclusively by growers in that section for commercial purposes. The berry is medium to large, bright red and of excellent quality. It hangs on the bush a long time after ripe and is one of the best shipping varieties. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9.00 per 100.

Wilder—A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity; both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red colors, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. 15c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$4.80 per 100.

Black Naples—The best black currant for all purposes; will stand almost any climate; valued by some for jellies; it is very productive and hardy. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9.00 per 100.

Red Cross—A fine variety of large size, long clusters, and mild pleasant flavor. Productive 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Versailles—Very large, long bunch, brilliant red and of great beauty. Excellent quality. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Victoria—This grand late red variety is one of the best. On rich land it is about as large as cherry. Bunch very long and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens late; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

White Grape—A fine white variety; mild flavor; excellent quality, good for table use; very distinct and valuable. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9.00 per 100.

Perfection—This grand new fruit was originated by Chas. G. Hooker, of Rochester, by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape currant, with the view of combining the large size and color of the Fay with the good quality and productiveness of the White Grape. The color is a bright red; size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer. The berries are of rich, mild flavor, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation.



Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. For field culture set in rows three to three and one-half feet apart, fifteen to eighteen inches in rows for garden, fifteen inches apart each way, leaving pathways every third row. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover the plants until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove before growth starts in spring.

Dip the plants in water as soon as received and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out. Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted

near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are perfect flowering, and can be planted alone.

Brandywine (Perfect)—Season medium to late. One of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center; stem short and stout, holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates. 30c per doz., 45c per 100, \$3.80 per 1,000.

Bubach (P.)—One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a very robust variety and does not rust. Mid-season. 30c per doz., 60c per 100; \$3.40 per 1,000.

Haverland—A great market berry; early and immensely productive. Berry large, somewhat long and pointed in shape; a standard sort for market. 30c per doz., 45c per 100, \$2.90 per 1,000.

Sample—Large size and fine quality, quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the market men it is the best strawberry ever grown. It will yield as

many berries as the Haverland, and will average as large as Bubach. Colors all over at once. 40c per doz., \$1.20 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Gandy (Perfect)—This superb, late variety is second to none as a fine, handsome, beautiful, firm, fine-flavored, late berry. The fruit always brings the highest market price. This is one of the most profitable berries to grow for fancy market or for home use, where quality is the first consideration. 35c per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

We have also the following varieties:

Bederwood	Bisel
Crescent (P.)	Glen Mary
Michael's Early	New York
Nick Ohmer	Repeater (P.)
Senator Dunlap	Sample (P.)
Stevens' Late (P.)	Warfield
Marshall	Wm. Belt (P.)

Price of above Varieties of Strawberries 15c per doz., 75c per 100, \$4.65 per 1,000.

Dewberries

A variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. In size and quality the fruit excels the blackberry; good profuse bearer and reasonably hardy. Vine should be covered with straw or earth over winter in cold climates. The fruit of the dewberry is highly prized as a market fruit, owing to its large size and fine quality.

Lucretia—One of the most widely planted of the dewberries. It is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. The fruit is large, luscious and handsome. Glossy, shining black, and ripens from the first to the middle of July, according to locality. Price, strong plants, each 5c; 10 for 30; 100 for \$2; 1000 for \$18. By mail, each 8c; 10 for 50c.

Premo—A new extra-early Dewberry; very

large, jet-black, firm and good; ripens its crop very fast. The special points in this Dewberry are: Ripens seven to ten days earlier than Lucretia, ripening the crop so fast that it is nearly all gone at second picking of the Lucretia; foliage darker green and healthy, not inclined to burn when hot sun comes. Price, strong plants, each 6c; 10 for 50; 100 for \$3.50; 1000 for \$30. By mail, each 10c; 10 for 75c.



ELDORADO
BLACKBERRY

Blackberries

In garden culture, blackberries should be planted in rows 6 feet apart, and the plants about 4 feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows 8 feet apart, and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. The tops should not be cut off until about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and should not be so closely pruned in the Spring; otherwise their culture should be the same as for raspberries.

Early King—Ripens with Early Harvest and claimed to stand Northern winters without protection. It is very productive, berries of large size for an early variety. An extra early, hardy variety of great merit. 30c per 10; \$1.40 per 100.

Early Harvest—One of the most valuable where it succeeds, is not very hardy in the North and needs winter protection. It is one of the first to ripen and is an abundant bearer. 25c per 10; \$2 per 100.

Erie—A very hardy variety; free from rust; very large and of good quality. 25c per 10; \$1.25 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Eldorado—This remarkable berry has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful test at different experiment stations. It has never winter-killed, or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. Vine vigorous and hardy, en-

during the winter of the far northwest; berries sweet, melting, without any hard core, and keep ten days after picking. 25 for 45c; \$1.60 per 100, \$14.00 per 1000.

Mersereau—This early, mammoth ironclad blackberry originated in Northwestern New York, where the mercury falls from fifteen to twenty-five degrees below zero, and where it has stood in open field culture for many years without the slightest protection, and has never been injured. The berries are sparkling black throughout and remain black under all conditions and circumstances. In quality it is exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core. As a shipper and keeper it is unsurpassed. The canes are of exceedingly strong, upright habit. Foliage large, abundant, and entirely free from rust or blight. Its yield is simply enormous. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$3.00 per 100.

Handling Trees over 4 and 5 times and exposure to sun and wind is the cause of a great many failures. Reilly's Trees are delivered direct to you from the nursery row.



Raspberries

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In the spring the weakest suckers can be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. To guard against injury by the winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves or bunches of evergreens.

Black Raspberries (Black Caps)

Cumberland—This new berry is a very valuable acquisition. With its greatly superior size it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splendid quality and wonderful productiveness. The plants are entirely hardy, very vigorous and healthy, and seem entirely unaffected by either anthracnose or "yellow blight." In season of ripening it follows Palmer and Souhegan, and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. 35c per doz., \$1.20 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

Plum Farmer—This very large and productive black raspberry has been thoroughly tested in western New York where it is a great favorite for market or home use. It is covered with a grayish bloom, like the bloom on a grape, which makes it very attractive in appearance. It ripens very early and quickly. The fruit is of enormously large size, often measuring an inch in diameter. It sells at the highest price. 50c per 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

PLUM FARMER RASPBERRY

Gregg—Fruit large and of good quality; very productive and for many years the leading standard, best known market sort. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Kansas—Very large, firm and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. One of the best Black Caps. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Red or Yellow Raspberries

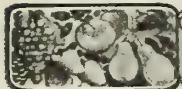
Columbian—This is the greatest raspberry in existence. Plant, a giant in growth, very hardy; fruit large, dark red, rich, juicy and delicious flavor. Excels all others for canning. A splen-

did shipping variety and has been known to produce over 8,000 quarts to the acre. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

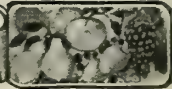
Cuthbert—One of the most valuable of the older varieties; hardy, healthy and productive; good flavor and ships well. 40c per doz., \$1.60 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Eaton—New. Comes highly recommended as a very strong grower and tremendous bearer. It is one of the bright red berries, larger than Loudon, sprightly and of exquisite flavor. Firm and very handsome. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Golden Queen—New. Similar to the Cuth-



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



bert (of which it is a seedling), except in color, which is what its name implies. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Ruby—This is without doubt one of the very best Red Raspberries under cultivation the present day. It is perfectly hardy, throwing out strong, healthy canes which bear an abundance of large crimson colored fruit, ripening a few

days before the Cuthbert. The fruit holds out large to the last picking and arrives in the market in good condition. 40c per doz., \$1.60 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Marlboro—The canes of Marlboro are strong, hardy and productive; the fruit is as large as the Cuthbert, crimson in color, holds out large to the last picking and arrives in the market in good condition. 40c per doz., \$1.60 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.



RUBY RED RASPBERRY

Asparagus

To plant, see that the ground is well drained. Work it up fine and deep, make it very rich with well-rotted manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart, spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit the crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed a dressing of manure and except near the seashore three pounds of salt early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

The roots will give good crops for from fifteen to twenty years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre.

Columbian Mammoth White—A very strong grower, producing very large, white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until fit for use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety. 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto—A very early variety; even, regular size and of excellent quality. It has been tested both north and south and has proven entirely satisfactory. 20c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal—Very large; makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive. 20c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Giant Argentei—The finest and most profitable of all. Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter. 20c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Moore's Giant—One of the best sorts for New England. Originated in Massachusetts. Retains the head close until the stocks are quite long; it is of uniform color, while for tenderness and quality it has no superior; very large and even-sized. 20c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Horse Radish

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden and any one who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good, home grown horse radish. A half dozen will provide the ordinary family and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained.

We furnish large, strong roots, not small lengths. 10 for 15c; 100 for \$1.25; 1,000 for \$10.00. Postpaid, 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.75.

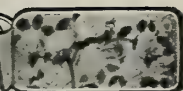
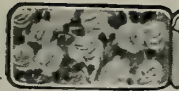
Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts: continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early and good. 10c each, 50c per 10, 3.50 per 100.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. 10c each, 50c per 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Queen—Strong, vigorous grower; producing extra large stock of the best quality. 15c each, 75c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.



Ornamental Department

While most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkempt grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put on the market. Lots thus planted secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging.

Upright Deciduous Trees

Birch (European White)—The birches are very ornamental and very hardy trees. Their slender, graceful habit and conspicuous white trunks make them attractive and popular features in a landscape. 75c each; \$6 per 10.

Purple Beech—Beeches are hardy and healthy. Will do well wherever started, and no insects or fungi bother them. Grow large, spreading and majestic. Smooth gray bark and the purple leaves are its strong points. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

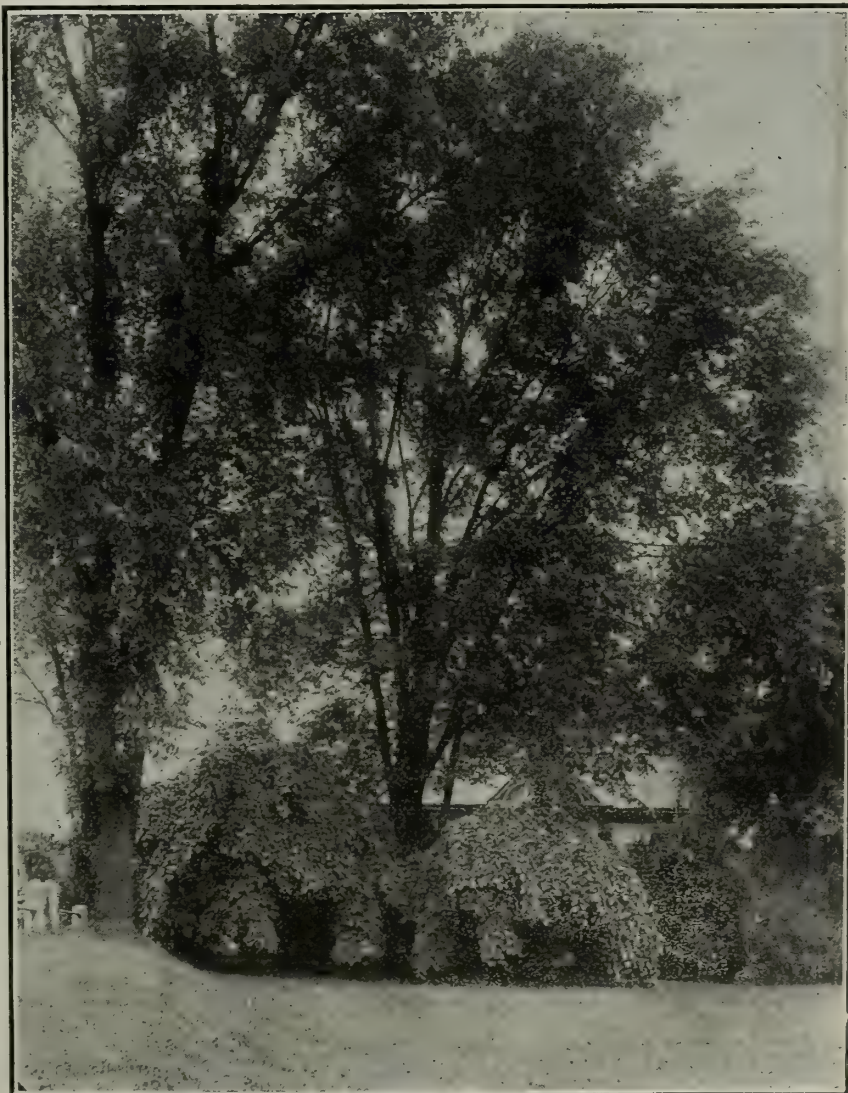
American Elm—Grows wild over the United States, but is a great deal finer when cultivated. With their wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form which is like the outline made by a bunch of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase, they are perhaps the handsomest American lawn trees. 6 to 8 ft., 60c. each, \$6 for 10, \$45 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 75c. each, \$7 for 10, \$50 per 100.

European Linden—A very pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens. Extensively planted for ornamental purposes and for bee pasture. Of rapid growth and not very particular as to soil. Price, 6 to 8 ft., 65c each; 10 for \$6. 5 to 6 ft., each 45c; 10 for \$4. 4 to 5 ft., each 30c; 10 for \$2.75.

American Linden—Basswood. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with large broad leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable lawn tree and should be more used for this purpose. It thrives best in moist, rich land, but does well in any good soil. Both Lindens make fine street or shade trees. Price, 5 to 6 ft. trees, 40c each; 10 for \$3.50. 6 to 8 ft. trees, 55c each; 10 for \$5.

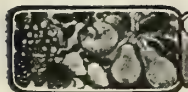
European Horse-Chestnut—This is the common Horse-Chestnut, so popular and so widely planted on street and lawns. White and red flowers in eight to twelve-inch clusters, in May. Large, attractive, prickly nut cores. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; \$5 for 10; \$35 per 100.

Mountain Ash (European)—A hardy tree of medium size, erect stem, smooth bark; head is very dense and regular; covered from July until winter with large clusters of scarlet berries. A fine lawn tree. Price, 5 to 6 ft., strong trees, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., each 40c, 10 for \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., each 30c, 10 for \$2.50.

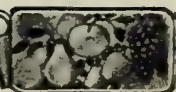


AMERICAN ELM (Upright)

CAMPERDOWN ELM (Weeping)



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



Norway Maples—Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact-growing, and the head, which is round-topped, is carried not far above the ground. The tree is large—towering a hundred feet high when fully grown. Price 6 to 8 feet, 40c each, \$3.40 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, 45c each, \$4 per 100; 10 to 15 feet 70c each, \$6 per 100.

Silver Maples—The name is from the color of its leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver, on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind comes the trees are alive with silver and green. In the fall they fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other maple, probably faster than that of any other shade tree for that matter. Branches are slim and dainty, rather than heavy, and the habit or form of growth is spreading. Price 6 to 8 feet 40c each, \$4.40 per 100; 8 to 29 feet, 45c each \$4 per 100; 10 to 15 feet 70c each, \$6 per 100.

Double Flowering Plum (*Prunus Triloba*)—A charming shrub or small tree, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. A beautiful lawn tree. Price, 3 to 5 ft., 75c each.



NORWAY MAPLE—The Most Beautiful of all Shade Trees

Double Flowering Peach (*Persica Sanguinea plena*).—At their blooming time in May every twig and branch of the Double Flowering Peach is bright with beautifully formed flowers, rendering the trees showy and attractive even at a distance. Flowers are bright red. An exceedingly pretty lawn tree. Price, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab (*Pyrus Coronaria*)—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. Tree blooms when quite young. Price, 4 ft., 60c each.

Poplar, Carolina—One of the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to cities, where it makes unusually fast growth and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal in form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid windbreak or screen.

	EACH	10	100	1000
4 to 5 ft., whips	08c	\$0.70	\$ 6.00	\$50
5 to 6 ft., whips	12c	1.00	8.00	
6 to 8 ft., branched	20c	1.50	10.00	
8 to 10 ft., branched	25c	1.80	12.00	
10 to 12 ft., branched	30c	2.00	15.00	

Oak, Pin Oak—Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting. 75c each.

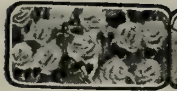
Oak, Am. white—One of the finest American trees of large size and spreading branches. Leaves pale green. 75c each.

Oak, Red—American tree of large size, foliage purplish-red in the fall. 75c each.

Poplar, Lombardy—A very distinct, well-known variety, of rapid growth, and tall narrow form. 50c each.

Catalpa (*Speciosa*)—A variety originating in the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringaefolia*), blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Valuable for timber, fence posts, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. Price, 6 to 8 feet 35c each, \$2.50 per 10; 4 to 5 feet 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Catalpa (*Syringaefolia*)—A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July. Price 4 to 5 feet 50c each, \$3.50 per 10.



Catalpa (Bungei. Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems six to eight feet high. It makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. Can also be supplied worked low, making an exceedingly handsome dwarf specimen. Price 75c each.

Weeping Deciduous Trees

These trees form objects of great beauty when planted as single specimens on lawns, in the front yard and especially when used for cemetery decorations. Also of great value for covering arbors. All are invaluable for the variety they add to landscape and garden. Our list embraces the best varieties.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry (Morus)—The most graceful hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the north and the heat of the south; safe and easy to transplant, admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds or for cemetery planting. Grafted six to seven feet high. Price \$1.00 each.

Weeping Mountain Ash (Sorbus)—One of the best known and most popular weeping trees. It is of easy culture, great hardiness and thrives in all soils. Its straggling branches, twisting and turning in every direction, with no training whatever, make a most picturesque and novel sight. Covered during the autumn with bright red berries. It is the best tree for the north of the extremely pendulous type. Grafted six feet high. Price 80c each.

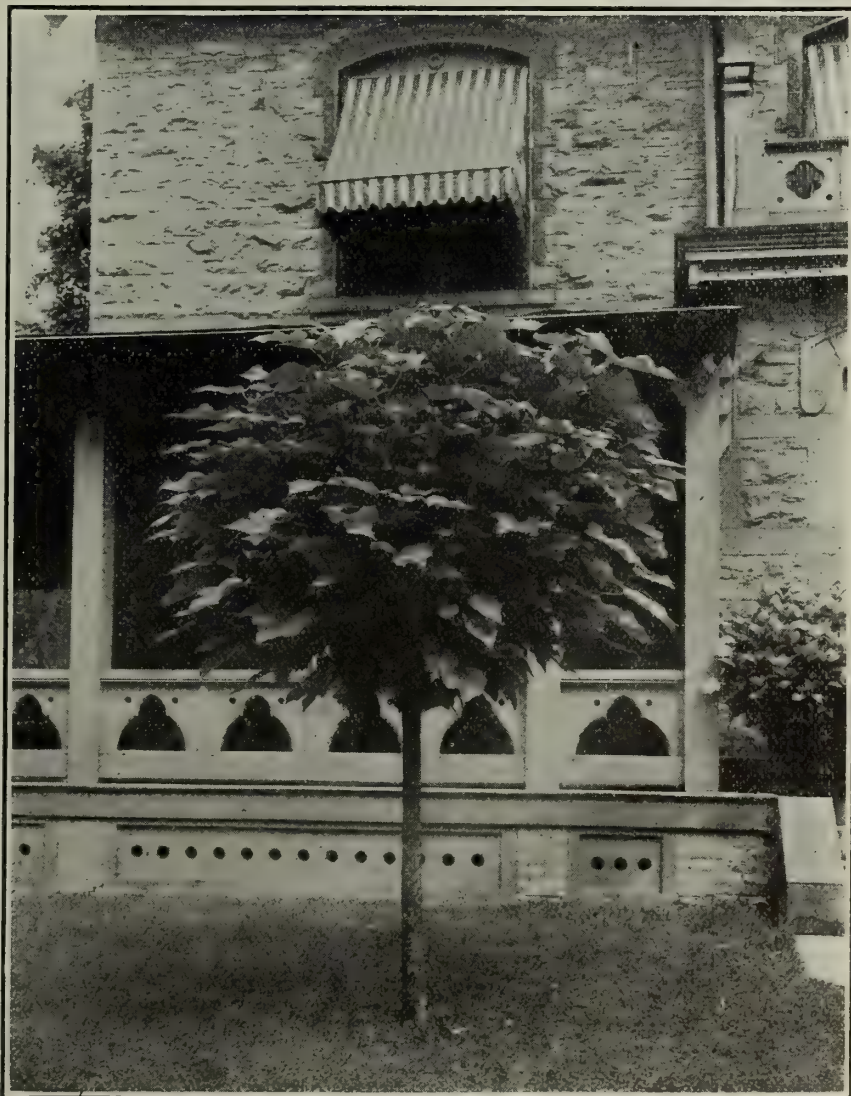
Weeping Ash (Fraxinus)—Grows very rapid and vigorous, with pendant or drooping branches, spreading over wide spaces. Very hardy everywhere. One of the finest lawn trees, making a picturesque effect. Grafted six feet high. Price, each \$1.00.

Cut Leaf Weeping White Birch (Betula)—This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk somewhat pyramidal in

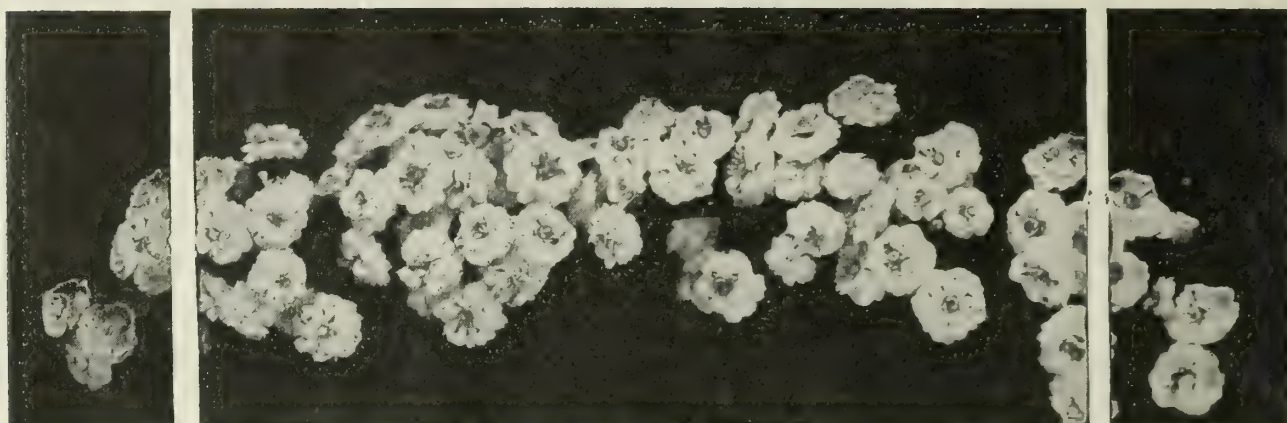
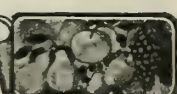
shape, with graceful, drooping branches and white bark. The foliage is fine, thin, deeply and delicately cut, and of a beautiful shade of green. The whole tree presents a soft and delightful effect not found in any other hardy ornamental tree. Price, 5 to 6 ft. trees, 40c each. 6 to 8 ft. trees, 70c each.

Camperdown Weeping Elm (Ulmus)—Its vigorous branches, which have a uniform habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. One of the best weeping trees. It can be trained to form an arbor if desired. The peculiar characteristics of this tree make it very popular and valuable for the lawn. Hardy everywhere and not particular as to soil. With age the weeping branches will eventually sweep the ground, and enclose a shady place as effectively as an arbor. Grafted six feet high. Price, \$1.00 each.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow (Salix)—It forms without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree with large, glossy foliage and perfect umbrella shaped head; unique in form. Grows vigorous and will thrive in any soil. One of the finest of this class of trees; especially suited for lawn and for cemetery planting. Not hardy north of here. Grafted five to six feet high. Price, 75c each.



CATALPA (Bungei) UMBRELLA CATALPA



SPIREA (VAN HOUTTE)

Hardy Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

The importance of a liberal use of hardy shrubbery in planting American gardens was not fully appreciated up to a recent period; but with the growing desire to accomplish more in the way of brilliant color effects, and to supply plantings of trees with attractive undergrowth, greater attention is now being paid to shrubbery, and it is used in large quantities for border and screen work, also in forming groups and beds. Flowering shrubs probably give more satisfaction than any other class of deciduous plants as they require but little care.

We have a fine stock of the following varieties, all of which have been exceptionally well grown, frequently pruned and transplanted, and are in first-class condition to give immediate effects.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Unsurpassed by any hardy shrub for freedom of bloom. From mid-summer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea blossoms freely. Grows four to six feet tall. They have rich foliage and bear large flowers. Of the easiest culture and very hardy. We have the following varieties; Price, 20c each; 10 for \$1.75.

BOULE DE FEU, very double, deep red.

ARDENS, the familiar double purplish blue.

JEANNE DE ARC, double pure white.

SPECIOSA, double rosy pink.

DUC DE BRABANT, dark rose large double flowers.

Tree Altheas—We can furnish the above varieties in tree form. Nice, stocky specimen, three feet high. Price 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

Barberry, Thunbergi. JAPANESE BARBERRY. (Berberis)—Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow just about anywhere, and has handsome foliage of bright green oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the fall. The slender, graceful branches which are protected by small thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early autumn well into winter. Price, 30c each; 10 for \$2.50.

Deutzia—A very desirable shrub of strong hardy growth, with nice luxuriant foliage and bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of double, white flowers. Must be seen to be appreciated. There is nothing in the list of hardy shrubs that gives better results for planting masses or groups on the lawn. Extremely hardy, blooming in June. Sometimes called Snowflower. Price, 25c each.

Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora—Is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne on immense pyramidal panicles, nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering

in July and continues until November. Unsurpassed for the lawn, for hedges, parks or cemetery planting, either in groups or as single specimen plants. Grows four to six feet high. 25c each.

Tree Hydrangea—Same as Hydrangea P. G. except in tree form. 50c each.

Hydrangea, American Everblooming—This new Hydrangea is the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub introduced in the last twenty years. The plant, which attains a height of five or six feet, with nearly the same breadth, is of far more graceful habit than the old form; with large trusses of beautifully formed flowers of dazzling whiteness, rendering this a plant of peerless beauty. It seems to thrive in various soils, and when fully exposed to the sun as well as in partial shade. The profusion of bloom of this new Hydrangea is very unusual. 50c each.

Japan Snowball—One of the most valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact shrub, six to eight feet high; blooms in June and for a long time is a solid mass of white, the plants being completely covered from the ground to the top of the branches with large balls of flowers, white as snow. 50c each.

Spirea (Anthony Waterer)—A dwarf bush fifteen to eighteen inches high, covered from Spring till late Fall with heads of crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy. 20c. each.

Spirea (Billardi)—Bright with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and Aug. 25c each.

Plum (Prunus Pissardi)—The wood and leaf are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season, and in this respect superior to Purple-leaved Birch, or any purple-leaved tree we have. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance, early in the season. 40c each.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree—A large and very ornamental shrub, with curious hair-like flowers of a pinkish brown color. It blooms

in July, oftentimes covering the entire shrub and remaining the entire summer. 40c each.

Spirea (Van Houtte)—The grandest of all the Spireas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom. Spireas, 25c each.

The Lilacs

The lilac among shrubs is like the maple among trees, "the most common and most indispensable." In many dooryards the neglected lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens, their popularity increases; no shrubby mass is complete without them. They are hardy, robust plants that do well and flower abundantly with little care. The large collection we offer embraces tall and low-growing shrubs; kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks. Lilacs 25c each except where otherwise noted.

Syringa (Lilac)—Within the past few years European nurserymen have developed a host of new varieties of this old garden favorite, some of which are very fine.

S. Japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac)—A vigorous grower, that forms a medium-sized tree, and blooms in loose spreading clusters of creamy white flowers. A new and scarce species. 50c.

S. Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Lilac)—A new variety, with slender, drooping branches, blooming several weeks later than the old sorts; flowers delicate pink or pale lilac.

S. oblata—A Chinese species, remarkable for its fine foliage, not subject to mildew, as most lilacs are, during the latter part of the summer. 50c.

S. villosa—A new Japanese species, which blooms two or three weeks after other lilacs, in large, spreading panicles of delicate pink shade. Scarce and valuable.

S. v. President Grevy—A beautiful new variety, with large, double flowers in clusters ten inches long and blue in color. 50c.

Peonies

Few hardy perennials are so suited to any position in the garden or lawn as the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers is very effective, rivaling the rose in beauty. They are also well suited for massing in beds by themselves. A good, rich, deep soil and sunny position suits them best, but they will thrive in almost any soil. Our plants are all field grown, strong and well-rooted. We offer the following selected varieties:

Agida—Flowers large, glowing dark red; very double and fragrant. Blooms early. 30c each; 10 for \$2.50. Postpaid 35c each.

Andre Laurie—Velvety bright red, large, double and fragrant. Blooms late. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. Postpaid 30c each.

Congress—Beautifully formed, large double flowers of pure white color. 35c each; 10 for \$3.00. Postpaid 40c each.

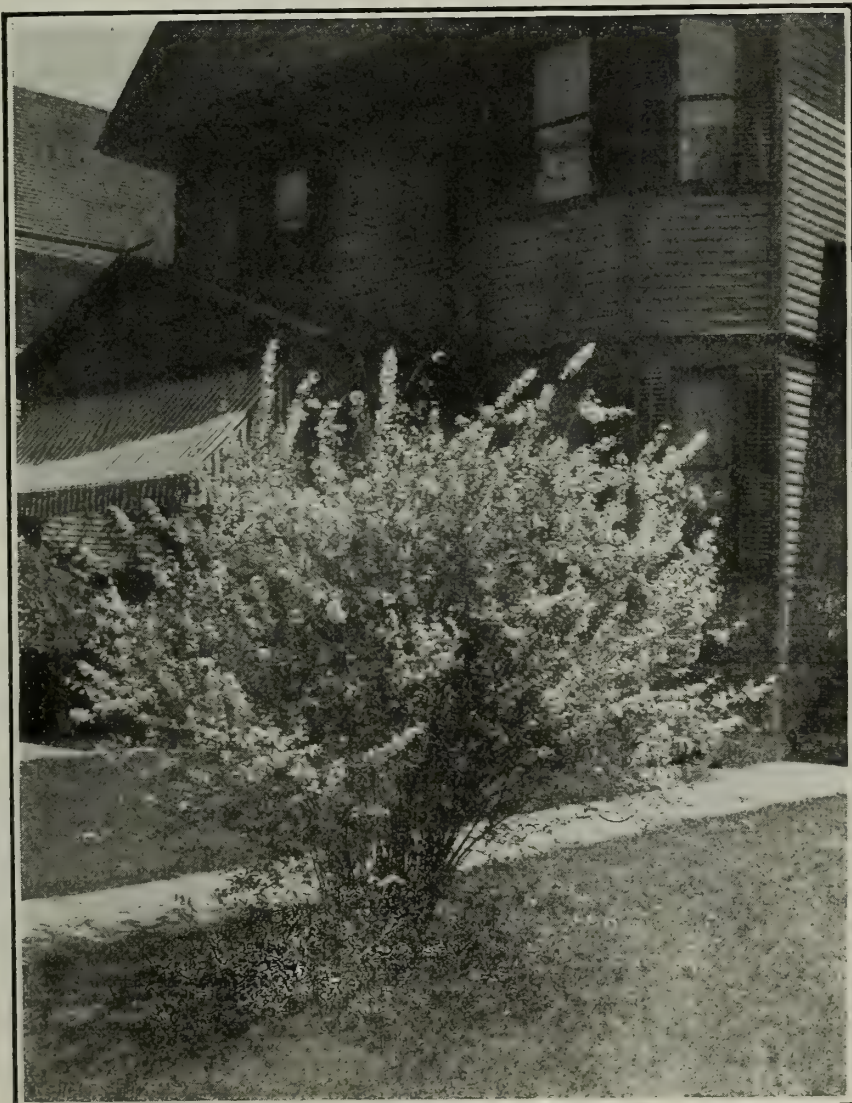
Delicatissima—Very large, bright pink flowers. Beautiful and fragrant. 30c each; 10 for \$2.50. Postpaid 35c each.

Queen Victoria—Extra large, fine shaped, double flowers, white, pale-yellow center. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. Postpaid 30c each.

Solfaterre—The large, handsome flowers are of a pleasing shade of sulphur-yellow. 50c each. Postpaid 60c.

Rudbeckia "Golden Glow"

A fine hardy plant that should find a place in every garden. It will be found excellent for cut flower purposes. The plant attains a height of four to six feet and will produce hundreds of large blossoms of brilliant, golden yellow color during August and September. 12c each; 10 for \$1.00.



SPIREA (VAN HOUTTE)

Evergreens

These graceful, stately plants have always been favorites with us. They lend a touch of color to the landscape in winter time, and always please the eye with their handsome foliage.

PINUS. Pine

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine)—Lr. A robust-growing variety, with long, dark green, stiff needles. Does well on all soils and is one of the best evergreens for seashore planting. 2 ft. 75c., 3 ft. \$1.00.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)—Sa. Of thick regular growth, foliage resembling the White Pine and quite silvery. 2 ft. 75c., 3 ft. \$1.50, 4 ft. \$2.50.

P. excelsa (Lofty Bhotan Pine)—Lr. From the Himalayas. Like the White Pine, but with more silvery foliage, which is long and pendulous. 2 ft. \$1.00.

P. Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine)—Ds. Of the highest value where a low, dense spreading growth is desired. Very dark foliage and extremely hardy. 18 in., \$1.00, 2 ft. \$2.00, 3 ft. \$3.00.

P. resinosa (Red Pine)—Lr. A native pine, with red bark and light green foliage, growing in whorls. Useful for its timber. 3 ft. \$2.00.

P. strobus (White Pine)—Lr. The most valuable of all evergreens for timber purposes. A well-grown individual tree, with its light, silvery foliage is always highly ornamental. In age this pine is most impressive. Useful for hedges, as it can be clipped like a shrub. 2½ to 3 ft. 50c., 4 ft. 90c., 5 ft. \$1.50.

SPRUCE. Picea

Norway Spruce (Picea Excelsa)—A lofty tree, of perfect pyramidal form, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks.

Price of Norway Spruce.	Per I	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 10 in., seedlings	\$0.07	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$20.00
10 to 15 in., 2 yr. transpl.	.15	1.00	9.00	
18 to 24 in., 2 yr. transpl.	.25	2.25	20.00	
2 to 3 ft., 3 yr. transpl.	.35	3.00		

Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens)—The Blue Spruce is the most beautiful of all conifers. Its silver foliage, glistening in the sunlight, makes it surpass in beauty any other evergreen. It is very hardy; a good grower, will withstand severe winters and excessive moisture, and is very easily transplanted. Note how this beautiful tree stands out distinct among the other evergreens in cut below. Small size, \$1.00 each, larger size, \$2.00.

P. var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce)—This variety is identical with the type. Foliage silvery blue. The bluest strain that can be selected; grafted from the famous Koster variety. 15 to 18 in. \$1.00, 2 ft. \$2.50, 3 ft. \$3.00, 4 ft. \$5.00, 5 ft. \$7.00.

RETINISPORA

R. var. gracilis—A dwarf variety rather irregular in habit, with short, dark green foliage. Very bushy and desirable. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.00; 3 feet, \$3.00.

THUJA. Western Arbor Vitæ

T. var. Siberica—Siberian Arbor Vitæ. The best of all the genus for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament, screens, and hedges. \$1.00 each.

T. occidentalis—American Arbor Vitæ. B. A beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges. 50c.

T. var. aurea—Douglas' Golden Arbor Vitæ. D. Golden foliage; fine. \$1.00.

T. var. intermedia—D. A perfectly hardy variety, of dwarf, compact habit; fine bluish green foliage; very distinct and valuable. \$1.50.

Irish Juniper—Erect and tapering in growth forming a pillar of deep green foliage. A general favorite for cemetery and other planting.



1. Pinus Mughus (Dwarf Pine)
2. Pinus Strobus (White Pine)
3. Picea Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce)
4. Retinispora (Var. Gracilis)
5. Thuja Siberica
6. Norway Spruce

Hedge Plants

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Settle the ground firmly, so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with some coarse material for a distance of one or two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

Deciduous Hedge Plants

Honey Locust—Very hardy, and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges. \$4.00 per 100.

Osage Orange—Highly esteemed in the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States. \$3.00 per 100.

Japan Quince—Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive. \$20.00 per 100.

Barberry Thunbergii—A comparatively new shrub of low growing habit, seldom over four feet, unrivaled for beauty. Foliage a bright green until autumn when it changes to brilliant tints of crimson and yellow. The conspicuous crimson berries remain on throughout the winter giving a very pleasing effect. \$2.50 per 10.

California Privet —

Whether on a farm, or in a city, California Privet helps greatly to complete the homestead, and makes for satisfaction and contentment in the daily life of those who dwell there. Park, cemetery, walk, drive, church grounds—all can use California Privet to very great advantage.

As a hedge, it can be trimmed into any shape, square, round or ridged, low or high. Single bushes will make pyramids, globes or any odd and different shapes desired. They are fine both for their flowers and their greenery. A hedge or a bush is easily kept growing and easily kept trimmed. The cost of planting and up-keep is low. It is less than the cost of a good fence of the same height, for purchase price and repairs. A Privet hedge will make practical and efficient fence, too. It will not use much space, for neither the branches nor the roots spread to any extent, except that the branches go high, and the roots go deep.

12 to 18 inches \$2.20 per 100

18 to 24 inches \$2.75 per 100

2 to 3 Feet \$3.25 per 100

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, which will be

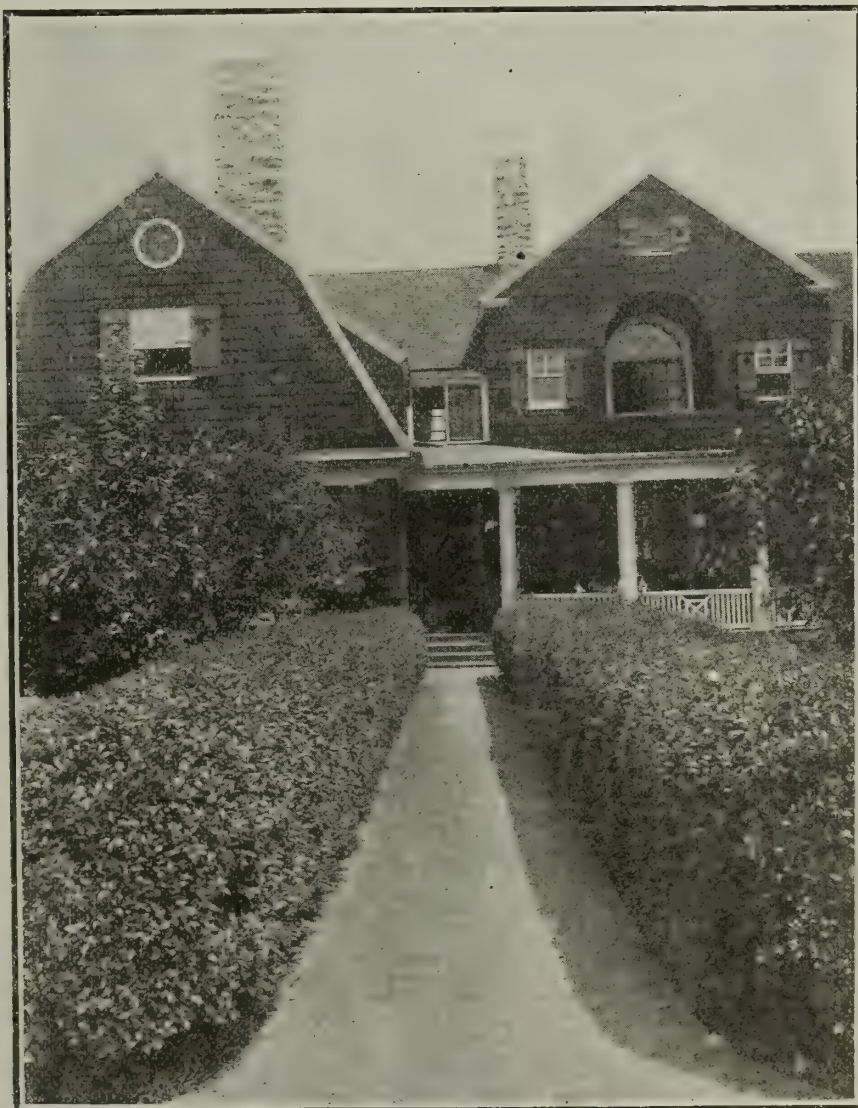
found under the proper headings in this catalogue: Roses, Spireas, Altheas, Evergreens.

Ruffsedale, Pa., Dec. 20, 1911

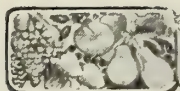
Reilly Bros. Nurseries

Gentlemen: Last Spring a neighbor handed me a part of one of your fruit catalogues. I with others sent with him for some trees. (This was Austin Pool of Ruffsedale.) We did not expect a very good grade of trees for the price we selected, but when they came we were all surprised, such fine trees, nice size, and in excellent condition. At the same time I got trees from an agent that cost me ten times your price and not any better. Now I expect you will hear again from us, please send me your catalogue soon.

Yours truly,
J. H. Bryan.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET



Hardy Climbing Vines

Flowering Vines and Ornamental Creepers fill a position that no other plant can. They add a charm to the building and make it look home like. We frequently see houses covered with *Ampelopsis V.*, (Boston Ivy,) and others, where the *Wisteria*, the *Clematis* and the *Honeysuckle* running on trellises of wire or lath, are strung or kept in place with tacks, and these homes always look cheerful.

Ampelopsis Vetchii (Boston Ivy)—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls as it clings to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year. Strong plants, 25c each, 5 for \$1.00.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*A. Quinquefolia*)—A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—Nearly an ever-green climber, retains its leaves until mid-winter. It flowers in abundance from July to December and is the most fragrant of all varieties. 25c each.

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower—An old favorite grown in most every garden. Flowers perfectly trumpet shaped, bright scarlet. A rapid grower; blooms almost continuously through the summer. 25c each.

Wisteria, Chinese Purple—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. 35c each.

Clematis

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the *clematis* in its many and varied forms, many of the varieties have flowers five to seven inches in diameter. They are grand for pillars and trellises and for running over rock work, old trees and stumps. They delight in rich soil, and a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

Clematis (Jackmanni)—The well known large flowering blue *clematis*. The beautiful flowers, when fully expanded, measure four to six inches in diameter, intense violet-purple with a rich, velvety

appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts. The plant is hardy, of fairly quick growth, and an abundant bloomer. 35c each.

Clematis (Henryi)—This is the finest of all large flowering white *clematis*, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower, but a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, with reddish chocolate anthers. A very desirable variety. 35c each.

Clematis (Madame Eduard Andre)—Has been called the crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. The lovely flowers are large and of distinct crimson-red color. Distinct from all other varieties. 40c each.

Clematis (Paniculata)—The small flowering, sweet-scented Japan *clematis*. One of the most vigorous, beautiful and desirable of all climbers. It is a very rapid grower, and desirable wherever a strong and rapid growing vine is needed, on walls, verandas, fences, etc. In late summer it produces dense sheets of medium size, pure white flowers, of the most pleasing fragrance. This variety was introduced from Japan, and has become one of the most popular vines in America. Will grow in almost any soil, and is entirely free from blight and insects. 35c each.

Clematis (crispa)—A handsome native variety, with nodding bell-shaped, lavender-purple flowers, which are an inch or more in length and breadth, with revolute sepals. 35c each.



CLEMATIS (JACKMANNI)



CLIO ROSE

Our roses are strong plants, two years old, grown out of doors, well rooted and properly fitted for transplanting successfully. Most of them have bloomed before they are sent out.

Select Varieties of Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL

Alfred Colomb—Extra large, round flower, very double and full; color bright carmine, crimson. One of the very best dark colored sorts. 20c each.

Anna De Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, with long pointed buds and large perfectly formed blossoms; delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer. 20c each.

Coquette Des Alps—Large, full, finely formed flower; color white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer. 20c each.

Roses

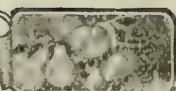
There is perhaps no plant or flower so generally cultivated today as the rose. For extensive grounds, for small lawns, for porch or trellis, for borders and hedges, greenhouse or pot culture, roses are used with charming effect, and our wide assortment affords unlimited range in selection of varieties of exquisite beauty and fragrance for all purposes. In preparation of this catalog, we have attempted to classify and describe only such varieties as are properly suited to general culture and may be grown successfully under ordinary methods of cultivation by the amateur.

Cultivation—Rich soil and good cultivation are necessary to produce satisfactory results. In planting, use plenty of old composted stable manure. This should be worked into and thoroughly mixed with the soil. It should not be thrown into the hole and allowed to come in direct contact with the roots. All roses should be severely cut back at the time of planting and every Spring thereafter.

Clio—A grand addition to the white or blush hardy garden roses. Flower is simply perfect in form and magnificent in all its stages of growth. Plant strong and vigorous with large, handsome foliage. Without question the finest white hybrid. 20c each.

Frau Karl Druschki—A pure white, large sized and free-flowering. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine long stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color and general finish. 35c each.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Too well known to require lengthy description. It still holds first



place among the dark red roses and is one of the most satisfactory to grower. A rich crimson scarlet. 20c each.

Marshall P. Wilder—Vigorous grower, with clean, healthy foliage, flowering profusely and long after others are out of bloom. Color is a bright cherry carmine. 20c each.

Paul Neyron—This is regarded as the largest rose in cultivation; is a free bloomer; hardy and very desirable in every way; color deep clear rose. 20c each.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form; white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green. 20c each.

Soleil d' Or—Large, full and globular, fragrant buds conical shaped; color varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red. 35c each.

Hugh Dickson—Intense crimson, shaded scarlet; very large, full and magnificent form, with high pointed center; growth upright and vigorous, free and continuous blooming; the finest of all Autumn roses, highly perfumed. 35c each.

Countess of Oxford—A seedling from Victor Verdier; bright carmine fading in the sun, very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in bud, valuable for forcing. 20c each.

Madame Charles Wood—One of the most valuable Hybrid Perpetual roses ever introduced.

The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer. 20c each.

Marquis of Salisbury—Deep rose, with crimson shading. Perfectly imbricated, round, globular form, like a well arranged ball; a grand autumnal rose, and perhaps the finest shape yet raised; a strong, compact, habited plant. 20c each.

Killarney—Probably no rose has ever taken such a prominent place so quickly as Killarney. It is already one of the most popular of our garden roses, and also one of the leading varieties for Winter cut flowers. It is perfectly hardy in this latitude; in growth it is strong and robust, and as free flowering as any rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant, imperial pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tree Roses—The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four or five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetuals or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson. Fine strong trees that will bloom nicely the first year. \$1.00 each.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler—This remarkable rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots of from 8 to 10 feet high in a season, and therefore a most desirable climbing variety. The flowers hold their beautiful crimson color a long time without fading, and give a most magnificent effect in contrast to the bright glossy foliage. It is entirely hardy and the greatest acquisition among roses for the past ten years. 20c each.

Baltimore Belle—White with blush center, very full and double; one of the finest climbing roses; a rapid grower, with hardy and luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of flowers. 20c each.

Dorothy Perkins—Large for a rose of this class, very double, of a beautiful shell pink color, sweetly scented, and borne in clusters of thirty and forty. One of the best. 20c each.

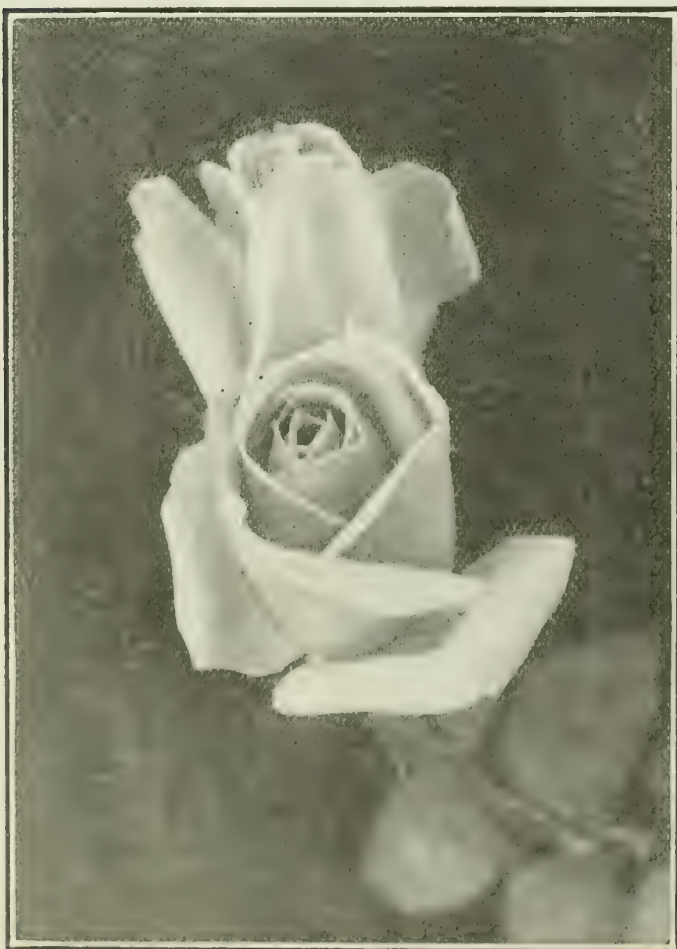
Queen of Prairie—Bright rose red, frequently with white striped foliage and quite deeply serrated. 20c each.

TEA OR EVER BLOOMING ROSES

Pearl Des Jardines—Probably better known than any other rose grown. Beautiful clear yellow, distinct from all other Tea Roses. 20c each.

Meteor—Rich velvet crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. One of our best general utility Roses. The plant is of a vigorous growth and very free flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or in pots. 20c each.

The Bride—A new and popular Rose for greenhouse and window culture. Succeeds in summer grown out of doors. 20c each



KILLARNEY ROSE

FUNGICIDES

No. 1

Bordeaux Mixture I

- { Copper sulfate (BLUE VITRIOL) 4 pounds.
- { Quicklime (NOT AIR-SLAKED) 4 pounds.
- { (Of dry air-slaked lime or hydrate of lime one-fourth more.)
- { Water to make 50 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulfate in about two gallons of hot water, contained in a wooden vessel, by stirring, or even better by suspending the sulfate contained in a cheese cloth sack, in a large bucketful of cold water. With the cold water and cheese cloth bag a longer time is required. Pour the sulfate solution into the barrel or tank used for spraying, and fill one-third to one-half full of water. Slake the lime by addition of a small quantity of water, and when slaked cover freely with water and stir. Pour the milk of lime thus made into the copper sulfate, straining it through a brass wire strainer of about 30 meshes to the inch. Pour more water over the remaining lime, stir and pour into the other; repeat this operation until all the lime but stone lumps or sand is taken up in the milk of lime. Now add water to make 50 gallons in the tank. After thorough agitation the mixture is ready to apply. The mixture must be made fresh before using, and any left over for a time should be thrown out or fresh lime added.

No. 2

Bordeaux Mixture II

- { Copper sulfate, 2 pounds.
- { Quicklime, 2 pounds.
- { (Of dry air-slaked lime or hydrate of lime one-fourth more.)
- { Water to make 50 gallons.
- { FOR USE ON SUCH TREES AS HAVE FOLIAGE INJURED BY BORDEAUX I.

STOCK SOLUTION AND LIME PUTTY.

A solution of copper sulfate, containing say one pound of sulfate to the gallon of water, may be made up and permitted to stand indefinitely in a covered barrel if no lime is added. Such a solution is known as a stock solution and two or four gallons of this stock solution, according to the strength desired, is taken for each 50 gallons of the mixture to be made. For extensive spraying, a long trough or box of uniform width may be used, in which to slake and keep the lime. The quicklime is weighed out according to the amount needed, immediately placed in the trough and slaked with a small quantity of water. The whole is evenly spread and covered as a putty with water to exclude the air. This putty may be removed in calculated portions, placed in a tub and treated like the freshly slaked lime. By means of stock solution of copper sulfate, and the lime in putty state, much valuable time is saved in filling the barrels or tanks used in spraying.

No. 3

Ammoniacal Solution of Copper Carbonate

- { Copper carbonate, 6 ounces.
- { Ammonia about 3 pints.
- { Water, 50 gallons.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia and add the water.

CAUTION—Use no more ammonia than is required to dissolve the copper carbonate. Ammonia is variable in strength, and the amount required must be tested in practice.

To make copper carbonate: Dissolve ten pounds copper sulfate (BLUE VITRIOL) in ten gallons of water, also twelve pounds of carbonate of soda in same quantity of water. When cool, mix the two solutions slowly, stirring well. Allow the mixture to stand twelve hours and settle, after which pour off the liquid. Add the same quantity of water as before, stir and allow to stand the same length of time. Repeat the operation again, after which drain and dry the blue powder which is copper carbonate.

No. 4

Soda Bordeaux Mixture

- { Copper sulfate, 4 pounds.
- { Commercial caustic soda, soda lye, (SODIUM HYDROXID) slightly in EXCESS so that mixture is alkaline—according to strength, 1 lb. 5 oz. to 1 lb. 8 oz. by testing.
- { Water to make 50 gallons.

To use instead of ammoniacal copper carbonate.

WARNING—In each case of change of grade or brand of commercial caustic soda it will be necessary to test the strength. Keep the mixture well agitated. (See Ohio Bulletin 130.)

TO TEST STRENGTH OF CAUSTIC SODA.

Provide material and appliances described in Bulletin 130 and test carefully the reaction with both red and blue litmus. It is not safe to use this mixture without testing each lot of caustic soda used.

To keep caustic soda—After opening a container and testing, weigh out the entire contents into portions such as are needed to make a single spray tank of mixture; put in Mason jars under shelter, cover with a pint or so of water, and this portion is ready to be used as needed. Opened packages of caustic soda will absorb water and increase in weight on standing; unopened packages will usually keep for a year or more.

No. 6

Copper Sulfate Solution

- { Copper sulfate, 4 pounds.
- { Water to make 50 gallons.

Dissolve the sulfate as directed in Bordeaux I.

CAUTION—This solution will injure foliage. It can be used only before the buds open.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 48)

SPRAYING

PLANT or TREE	DISEASE or INSECT	REMEDY (See Formulas on Page 45)	WHEN TO SPRAY
			FIRST SPRAYING
Apple	Bitter rot.....	Soda Bordeaux or ammoniacal cop- per carbonate.....	With first appearance of rot.....
	Scab.....	Bordeaux mixture 1, 7 or 10.....	Just before blossoms open, Bor. I....
	Bud moth.....	Arsenites in Bordeaux.....	With opening of buds.....
	Canker worm.....	Arsenate of lead alone.....	When young worms appear.....
	Codlin moth.....	Arsenicals in Bordeaux 1 or 7 or arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gallons.....	As soon as blossoms fall.....
	San Jose scale.....	Lime-sulfur or 16.....	Late in winter, early in spring or late in fall.....
Cherry	Oyster shell scale.....	{ Lime-sulfur Kerosene emulsion or 16	Early spring with 14.....
	Scurfy scale }		
	Leaf spot.....	Bordeaux II.....	When leaves are unfolding.....
	Rot.....	Bordeaux I and II.....	Before blossoming I.....
	Aphis.....	Soap solution.....	On first appearance of aphid.....
Currant ...	Cherry slug.....	Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux I	After fruit harvest as slugs appear..
	Curculio.....	Arsenate of Lead in Bordeaux I and II.....	Before blossoming I.....
	Leaf spot.....	Bordeaux I.....	As leaves are unfolding.....
	Plant bug.....	Kerosene emulsion or 16.....	Spray in May.....
Gooseberry	San Jose scale.....	Lime-sulfur or 16.....	As with the apple.....
	Worm.....	White hellebore.....	When worms first appear.....
	Leaf spot.....	Bordeaux I.....	As leaves are unfolding.....
Grape:	Mildew.....	Bordeaux I or 8.....	Before leaves open I.....
	Worm.....	White hellebore.....	When worms first appear.....
	Anthracnose.....	Bordeaux I.....	Just before buds open.....
	Berry moth.....	Arsenate of lead with Bordeaux I...	Before blooming.....
	Downy and powdery mildew.....	Bordeaux I.....	Just before blossoming.....
Peach	Black rot.....	Bordeaux I or 7 and 3 or 4.....	Just before blossoming Bordeaux I or 7.....
	Leaf hopper.....	Kerosene emulsion or 16.....	Before young can fly.....
	Leaf curl.....	Bordeaux I or 6.....	In fall, or March, Bordeaux I, 6 or 14.....
	Pustular spot.....	Bordeaux II.....	Just after calyx drops.....
Pear	Brown Rot.....	Bordeaux I and II or 10.....	As buds are swelling 1 or 14.....
	Scab.....	Bordeaux I and II or 10.....	As buds are swelling.....
	Bud moth.....	Arsenites in Bordeaux I.....	With opening of buds.....
Plum	San Jose scale.....	Lime-sulfur or 16.....	In late fall or early spring.....
	Leaf blight.....	Bordeaux I and 3 or 4.....	Before blossoms open.....
	Scab.....	Bordeaux I.....	When leaves are half grown.....
	Bud moth.....	Arsenites in Bordeaux I.....	With opening of buds.....
	Canker worm.....	Arsenate of lead.....	When young worms appear.....
Quince	Codlin moth.....	Arsenites in Bordeaux I.....	When blossoms fall.....
	San Jose scale.....	Lime-sulfur or 16.....	In winter or early spring.....
	Slug.....	Arsenites in Bordeaux I or dust with slaked lime.....	When slugs appear.....
	Brown Rot.....	Bordeaux I and 10, also 3 or 4..	As buds are swelling 1 or 14.....
Raspberry and Blackberry	Shot-hole fungus.....	Bordeaux I and II.....	When leaves are half grown.....
	Curculio.....	Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux I.....	With starting of buds.....
	Aphis.....	Soap solution.....	On appearance of aphid.....
Raspberry and Blackberry	San Jose scale.....	Lime-sulfur or 16.....	In late fall or early spring.....
	Leaf spot.....	Bordeaux I.....	When leaves are half grown.....

Note our Special Offer on enclosed circular for a year's Subscription amounting to \$1.00 or more. Use back

CALENDAR

WHEN TO SPRAY			REMARKS AND CAUTIONS
SECOND SPRAYING	THIRD SPRAYING	FOURTH SPRAYING	
One to two weeks after first.	Two weeks later.....	Not required if Bordeaux precedes.....	These follow Bordeaux for scab; danger on fair skinned apples.
Just after blossoms drop, 7 or 10.....	Seven to ten days later.....	Rarely needed.....	
Two or three days later.....	Same as second if worms there		17, 18 or 19 in Bordeaux not so effective as arsenate of lead.
7 to 10 days later.....	Usually second week in July	About last week in July. Arsenate of lead on light colored fruit.....	In case of bad infestation spray in fall and repeat in spring.
.....	.....	.....	Don't use strong emulsion or oil when trees in full leaf.
June 1-15, with 13 or 16.....	For oyster shell scale Aug. 1-15 with 13 or 16.....	.....
Two weeks later.....	2 or 3 weeks after second...	.....	First after blossoming. Often after crop is gathered.
After blossoms drop, II on fruit.....	Two weeks later II on fruit.	Two weeks later, II, 3 or 4.	Use 3 or 4 when fruit is large.
.....	.....	.....	Difficult to reach aphids. Use 1 lb. soap to 4 gals. water.
Repeat if slugs remain.....	.....	.....	Air slaked lime may be used.
As blossoms dry up in II....	One week later in II.....	.....	Avoid strong solutions. Use no arsenicals except arsenate of lead.
Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.....	Two or three weeks later...	4th necessitates washing fruit.
Early in June if necessary...	.....	.....
In spring as with apple.....	Repeat as second.....	.....	Worms on under side of leaves.
In 3 or 4 days repeat.....	.....	.....
Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.....	Two or three weeks later...	This remedy is very successful
After blossoming I.....	Potash, sulfid 2 weeks later.	.....	Bordeaux coats fruit 3:d spraying. Sodium sulfid is substitute for 8
Just before blossoming.....	Just after fruit has set.....	Ten days later, Bordeaux...	
After fruit has set.....	July 1 to July 15.....	.....
After fruit has set.....	Ten to fourteen days later...	.....	Covered by spraying for anthracnose or rot.
Repeat just after fruit has set.	Repeat 6 or 8 days later.....	Repeat 7 or 8 days later.....	Follow by two or three sprayings with Soda Bord. or Am. Cop. Carb.
As buds are opening, 1, 6 or 20	After calyx drops, Bordeaux II	Not required, if 3rd is well done	Lime-sulfur for first when scale is present instead of Bor. I.
Two weeks after first.....	Two weeks later.....	As fruit begins to color II...	Cover fruit thoroughly.
Just after calyx drops II.....	Three or four weeks later II	Repeat third in two weeks..	Every 7 to 10 days repeat. Destroy mummies, 3 may be used 4th.
After calyx drops Bordeaux II or 10.....	Two weeks later Bordeaux II or 10.....	.....	Use half usual am't of poison.
.....	
Two weeks later, 1 or 3.....	Two weeks later, 3.....	Bor. may make russet fruit...	Bordeaux after second may russet the fruit.
After blossoms drop.....	.....	.....
Two or three days later.....	Same as second if worms there	.....	17, 18 or 19 in Bordeaux not so effective as Arsenate of Lead.
Seven to ten days later.....	.....	.....	Treatment similar to the apple.
Repeat if slugs remain.....	.....	.....
Just after calyx drops I. On Jap. and Am. varieties 10 after leaves are grown....	Three or four weeks later...	As fruit begins to color use 3 or 4.....	Every 7 to 10 days repeat 4th. Destroy all mummies.
Three weeks later.....	Three weeks later if needed.	Three weeks later, if needed	Protect to end of the season.
Just after calyx drops I.....	Five days later.....	.....	Jar trees, gather and destroy curculio and strung plums.
.....	.....	.....	Use 1 lb. soap to 6 gal. water.
Just after blossoms drop.....	Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.....	
Just after blossoms drop.....	Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.....	
II on young canes 6 in. high	Repeat one week later.....	.....	Spray no large leaves on bearing canes.
Two weeks later.....	Two weeks later.....	.....

to the "Farmer's Information Bureau of America" on all orders of enclosed slip for name and address.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



No. 7

Bordeaux Mixture and Iron Sticker

{ Copper sulfate, 2 pounds.
Iron sulfate, (copperas) 2 to 3 pounds.
Quicklime, 4 to 5 pounds.
(Of dry air-slaked lime or dydrate of lime one-fourth more.)
Water to make 50 gallons.

Proposed as substitute for Bordeaux I upon most fruits in foliage and certain vegetables including especially apples, grapes and potatoes. The iron sulfate is precipitated by the lime as hydroxid and serves as a dilution sticker. The spray is rusty colored by reason of this iron compound.

CAUTION—Do not leave solution of iron sulfate standing beyond a second day; better to make fresh for each day.

No. 8

Potassium Sulfid Solution

{ Potassium sulfid (LIVER OF SULFUR), 1 ounce.
Water, 3 to 4 gallons.

This solution will not remain unchanged. The potassium sulfid must be kept in a well stoppered bottle. This may be made by a similar process to that of No. 9.

No. 10

Self-Boiled Lime-Sulfur Mixture

{ Stonelime (only), 10 pounds.
Flowers of sulfur, 10 pounds.
Water to make 50 gallons.

Put lime and sulfur together in a barrel or kettle and add enough cold water to slake the lime. Stir thoroughly and add more water if necessary to prevent mixture from becoming sticky. As soon as lime is well slaked, DILUTE IMMEDIATELY with cold water and strain through a 20 mesh sieve to remove coarse particles of lime. THE SULFUR SHOULD BE WORKED THROUGH THE STRAINER.

CAUTION—While this may be used on the peach in foliage, and upon other fruits, do not use hot water in diluting or allow to stand before dilution.

No. 16

Soluble or Miscible Oil

Some commercial houses make brands of oil that readily emulsify with cold water and are used in winter at different dilutions for San Jose scale and also as summer applications. Some of these are valuable, and if used with care, are recommended as worthy of trial.

No. 21

White Hellebore

Because of quickly losing its poisonous properties, hellebore may be employed to spray fruits a few days before harvest when arsenical sprays would be dangerous. Use one ounce to three gallons of water.

BEARING SIZE TREES

We have some extra size, three and four year Cherry, all varieties; Bartlett and Kieffer Pear; Plum and Peach which we can offer at the following quotations:

Cherry, any of the varieties listed, 3 and 4 Year, 7 to 9 Feet, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., \$30.00 per 100.

Bartlett and Kieffer Pear, 3 and 4 Year, 7 to 9 Feet, 45c each, \$4.50 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.

Plum, any of the varieties listed, 3 and 4 Year, 7 to 9 Feet 30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Peach, any of the varieties listed, 7 to 10 Feet 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

For those wishing to plant a few trees around their home or in the garden, this would be just the grade to plant as they cost but a very little more and will come into bearing the first or second year after planting. We have sold planters this grade by the thousands for large orchard planting and they have had the best of success with transplanting them. The quickness with which they come into bearing has more than made up for the extra cost of the trees in buying.

Reilly Brothers Nurseries

-

Dansville, N. Y.

Advice to Planters

Care of trees and plants on arrival. If not ready to plant the stock the day it arrives, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, it should be at once heeled in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side, and place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with every root, sift fine dirt in among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet. Fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet, covering with loose dirt. Trees thus 'heeled in' will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will harbor mice during winter.

If stock is frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

If stock should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit or any other cause, take from the package and plunge into water, or bury in the ground in an inclined position so as to cover with the earth, thoroughly soak with water and let remain for twenty-four hours or more until a fresh, plump appearance is regained, when the stock may be planted.

Planting. If trees fail to succeed when planted, it is considered always in order to abuse the nurseryman. But remember this, if you plant carelessly you will be the loser, nothing can prevent it, not even abusing the nurseryman. Plow and pulverize the soil thoroughly. Lay off in rows, north and south, as wide as you wish, and open the rows with the plow as deeply as possible. It saves half the digging. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the trees to stand an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be set deep enough to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil into separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch, except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is best to defer top pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole; fill in with fine surface soil, for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots,* so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. *Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock.* Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached.

Never put any manure in the holes. A little bone dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole. Fertilizers should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones, given the first season, will retain the moisture and prevent injury from drought.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

Note.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1742
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2723
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

No. 692

STATE OF NEW YORK

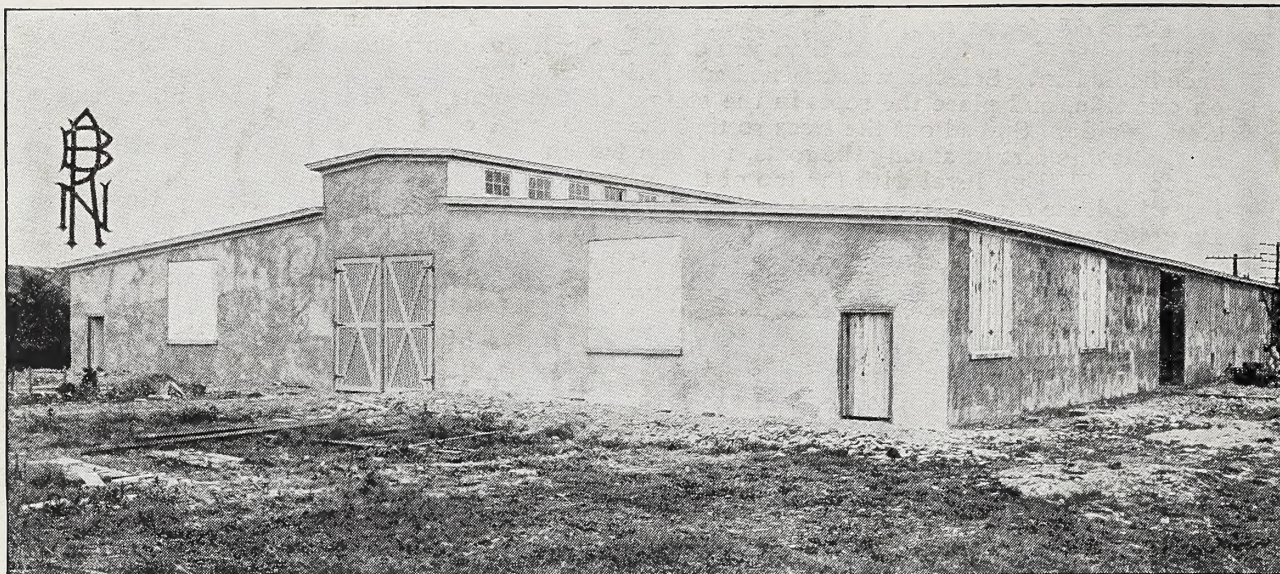
Department of Agriculture

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to Certify that the stock in the Nursery of Reilly Bros., of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305, of the Agriculture Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1st, 1913.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 1st, 1912

CALVIN J. FUSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture



Here is a picture of our new packing house which contains 14,300 square feet of floor space, built entirely of hollow, fire proof tile. The walls of this building are two feet thick with four air chambers, and ventilators, so that pure air is circulating through the building at all times. The roof is made of two layers of one-inch boards, with a four-nch air chamber between and three layers of building paper, with tarred paper on the outside. Trees can be handled in this building in the winter months even in the severest weather. Our trees are hauled in covered wagons to our building. where the grading, packing and boxing is done, thus our trees are not exposed to the sun and winds, but are handled in this frost-proof building, where there is an even temperature, and where the grading and packing can be done **right**.



This picture shows our digger in operation, drawn by twenty-two horses. It was impossible to get in the head teams. This method of digging is superior to digging with spades, as we get every little fibrous root. The digger goes below all the roots and lifts about 36 inches of ground. This photograph was taken as our men were on the last row of a block of 140,000 2-year Apple on our hill farm.